

BURIALS 301 THROUGH 350

Burial 301

Series 24

Catalog # 1451

Datum Point: 77

Grid coordinates: S86/S100.5

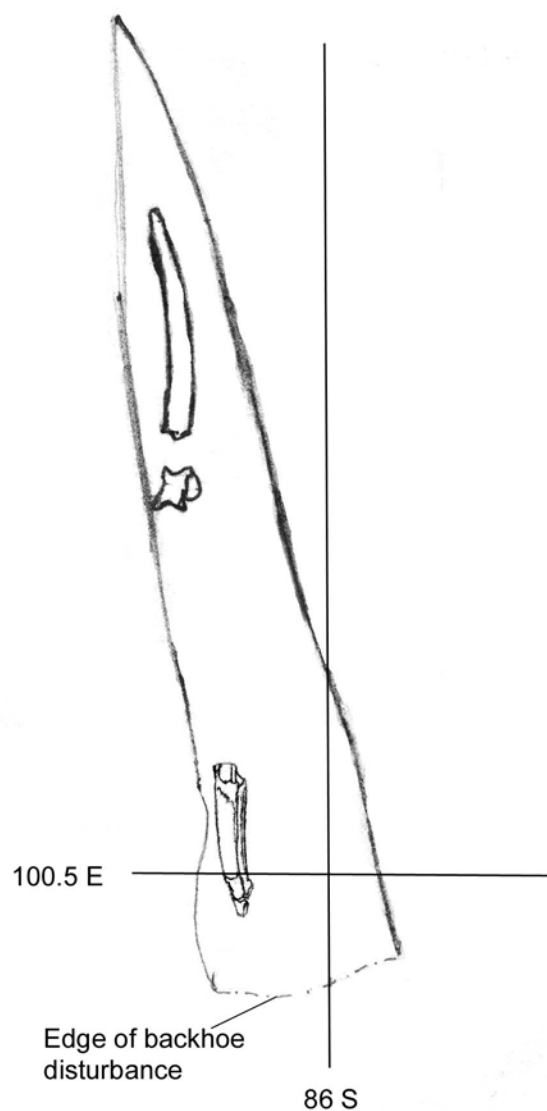
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 4.15' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 301 was located in Republican Alley at the corner of the foundation trench for 22 Reade Street. It consisted of fragmented adult-sized long bones in a highly disturbed grave shaft immediately north of Burial 316. Remains of a second individual were identified and designated as Burial 301A; the latter may be part of Burial 316. The grave shaft soil was described as moderately stony, compact tan and orange mixed silts. The burial appeared to have been disturbed by the interment of Burial 316 and by construction activity.

The remains were first exposed at an elevation of 4.15', in an area that had been scraped by backhoe. The lowest elevation recorded for the remains was 4.10' and excavation ceased at an elevation of 3.90'. Excavators found no evidence of a coffin with this burial.

Burial 301 may have been displaced during the interment of Burial 316. Its relationship to Burial 302, which also held disarticulated adult remains, could not be determined with certainty. Burial 301 has been assigned by default to the Middle Group.

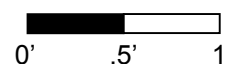


Burial #: 301

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 4/6/92

Drawing #: 624



Burial 302

Series 24

Catalog # 1461

Datum Point: 77

Grid coordinates: S88.5/E99.5

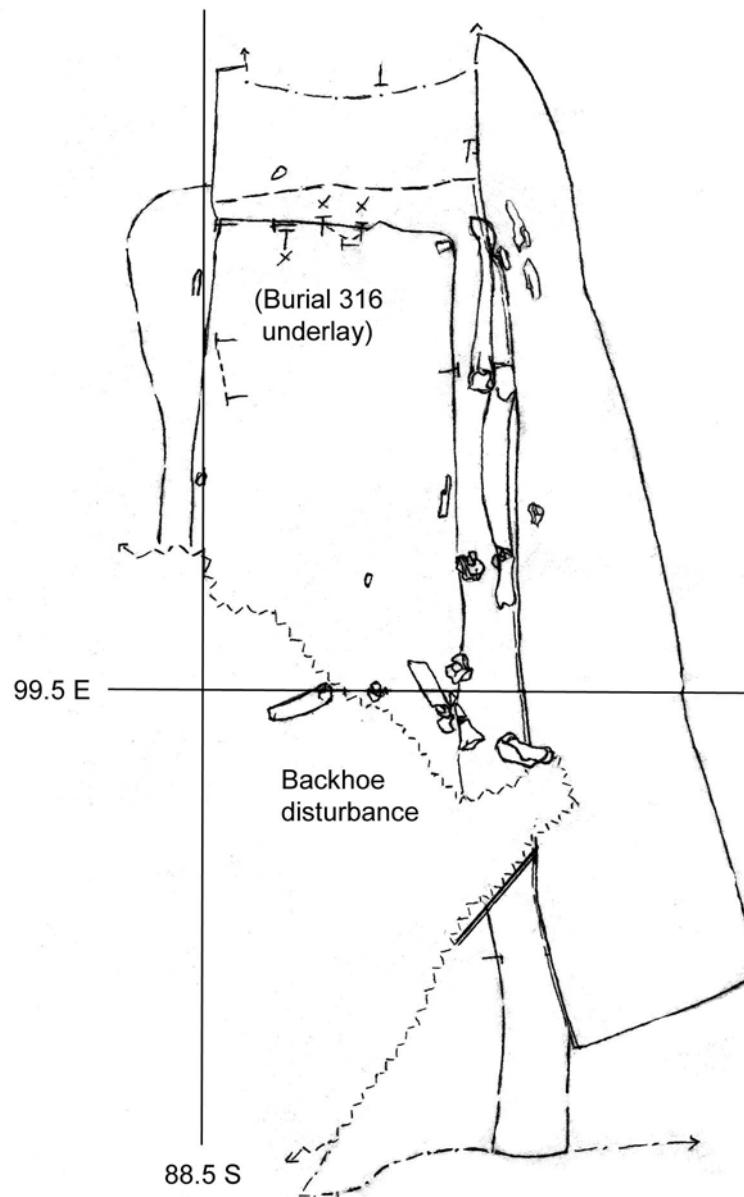
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 3.96' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 302 consisted of fragmentary, disarticulated remains, identified as a probable woman of undetermined age. The grave fill contained several fragments of medium mammal bones and an equine molar. Soil characteristics were not clearly designated; the notes refer to mottled tan silts with red sand lenses as the grave fill for another burial (probably Burial 316) that overlay Burial 302.

The grave shaft outline of Burial 302 was visible along the north side only. Burial 316, a Late Middle period grave of a woman between 18 and 20, truncated the rest of the grave. The western end of the Burial 302 coffin wall was observed just to the west of the Burial 316 coffin. The skeletal remains of Burial 302 were in the grave fill of the later burial, some stacked on the north side of the coffin, some scattered by a backhoe during construction. Nails found in the grave fill of Burial 316 may have been from Burial 302.

The adjacent Burials 301 and 301A contained disarticulated remains that also appeared to have been disturbed by Burial 316; Burial 302 may be the same individual as Burial 301A. Burial 302 has been assigned to the default Middle Group.

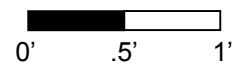


Burial #: 302

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 4/9/92

Drawing #: 639



Burial 303

Catalog # 1459

Datum Point: 96

Coordinates: 1) S82.5/E110 and 2) S74.5/E75

Elevation of highest skeletal material:

Temporal Group: Middle

Two different sets of disarticulated remains appear to have been designated Burial 303 in the field:

1) Field records indicate that disarticulated bones found after backhoe disturbance on April 6, 1992 were designated Burial 303 and photographed in the field. Excavators noted a single fragment each of oyster and clam shell in the Burial 303 grave fill.

2) Fragmentary remains found in “discarded fill in Burial 145” were designated as Burial 303. The field sheet filed for these remains is dated April 13, 1992, though Burial 145 was excavated in February 1992. Apparently, excavation spoils were discarded in the empty pit of Burial 145, and human remains were later noticed in the soil.

It is not clear which provenience corresponds to the bones examined in the laboratory. The skeletal analysis indicated an infant between 6 and 12 months old.

According to the field notes, a straight pin and a nail were recovered along with the redeposited bones found in the grave pit of Burial 145. These were not cataloged in the laboratory; however, during cleaning of the Burial 303 skeletal remains (again, it is unclear from which provenience), fragments of nails and hair were recovered.

Burial 303 has been assigned to the Middle temporal group by default.

The field drawing did not represent remains *in situ* within in a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.

Burial 304

Catalog # 1460

Datum Point: 96

Grid coordinates: S81.5/E109

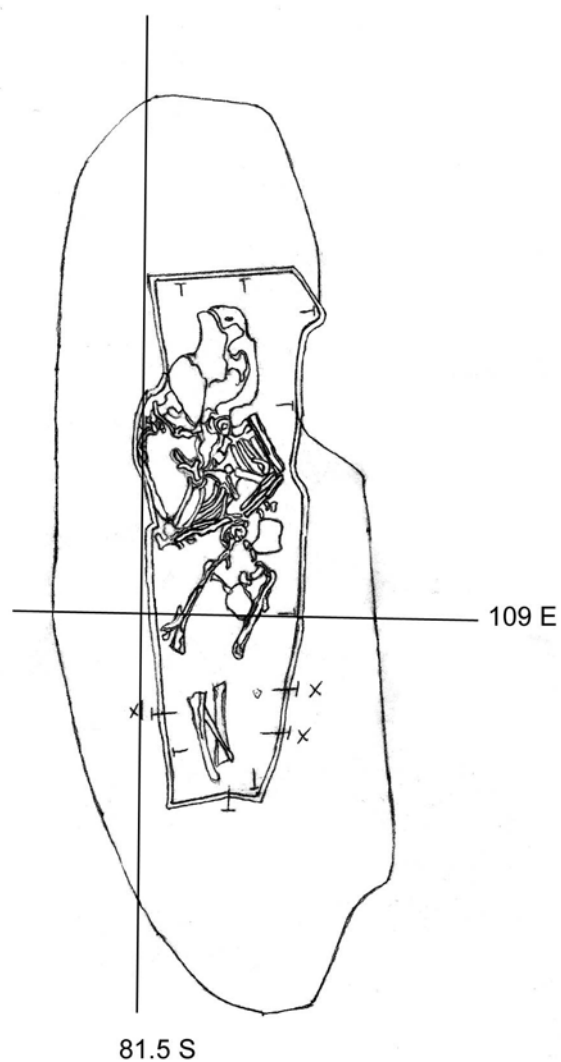
Elevation of Cranium: 1.97' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 304 held the remains of a child of between 3 and 5 years. The grave was located at the extreme rear of Lot 16, and areas to its north and east were disturbed during construction activity for the 290 Broadway building. Grave shaft soil was described as grey, yellow, and brown mottled sandy silt, and no artifacts were recovered from the fill.

The coffin was four-sided, tapering toward the foot. Nails were observed in the field, and their locations plotted, but were not cataloged in the laboratory; they were probably mislabeled. The child had been laid out with the head was to the west. No artifacts were found in direct association with the remains.

No other graves were in immediate proximity to Burial 304; however, other graves may have existed at one time, but were destroyed by construction in the area. In the absence of temporal evidence, Burial 304 has been designated a Middle Group burial by default.

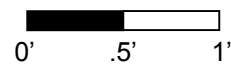


Burial #: 304

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 4/13/92

Drawing #: 660



Burial 305

Series 53

Catalog # 1469

Datum Point: 63

Grid coordinates: S57/E122

Elevation of Cranium: -1.11' asl

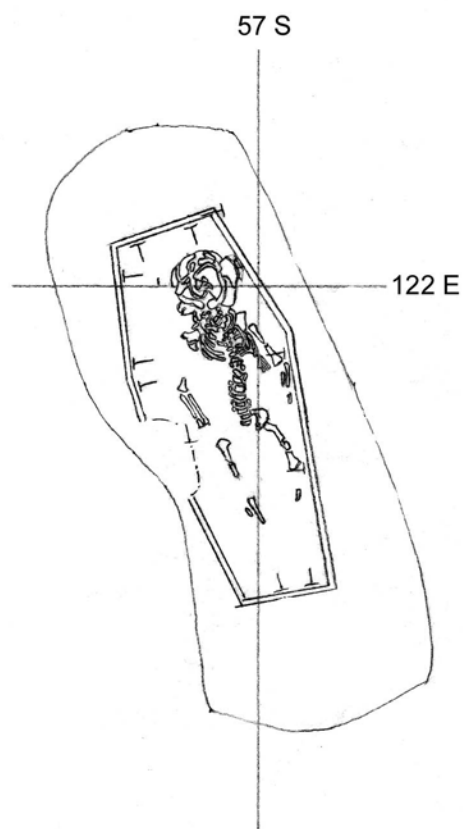
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 305 held the remains of an infant or newborn, less than 4 months old. The grave was discovered "in the sand" immediately beneath Burial 243, which held a man aged 40 to 50, and the redeposited remains of Burial 185, a disturbed burial that held a man of 21 to 23 years. A complete grave shaft outline was recorded for Burial 305, however, indicating a distinct grave was dug for this child, and the bones from Burial 185 were laid within the outline of the Burial 305 grave. No cultural material was observed or recovered from the grave shaft fill surrounding the Burial 305 coffin.

The hexagonal coffin lid was at an elevation of -1.06'. Nails and tacks, both whole and partial, were noted on all sides of the coffin. The child was positioned with his or her head to the west. Many of the bones had completely decomposed by the time of excavation, and the elements that remained were crushed and eroded. Fragments of copper-alloy straight pins were recovered from around the child's head during the laboratory cleaning of the bones, and stains from pins were noted on the field records.

The lack of artifacts in the grave shaft fill soil surrounding Burial 305 indicated that it was in place prior to the dumping of tannery waste in this part of the site. This in turn suggests that it was the earliest of the three interments. Burial 185 appeared to have been next in the sequence, because the grave was truncated by the placement of Burial 243, which was situated, perhaps intentionally, directly above Burial 305.

Based on the location north of the former boundary fence, Burial 305 has been designated a Late Group burial.

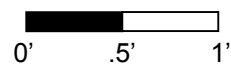


Burial #: 305

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 4/8/92

Drawing #: 637



Burial 306

Series 28

Catalog # 1474

Datum Point: 84 (3.49' asl)

Grid coordinates: S76.5/120E

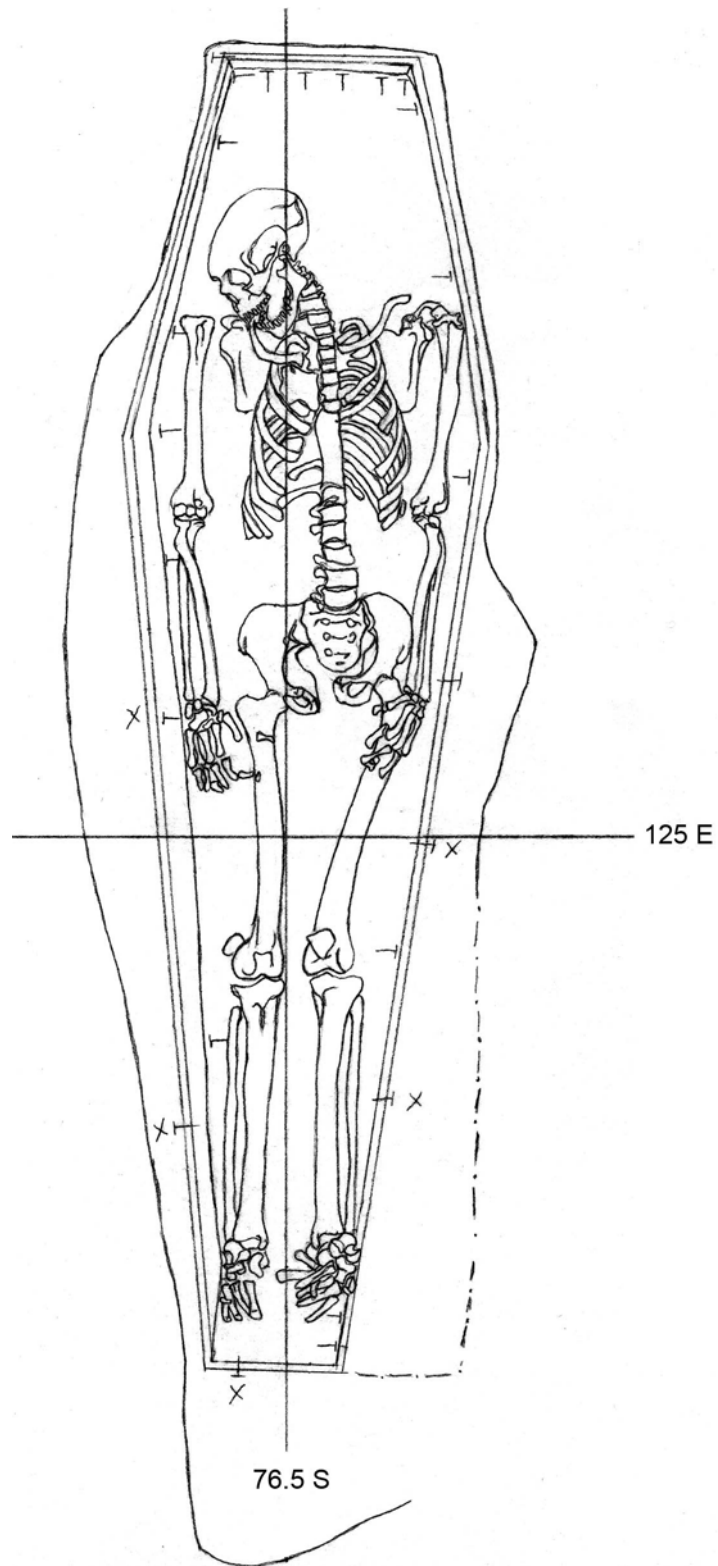
Elevation of cranium: 0.9' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 306 was of a man between 28 and 44 years of age. The grave shaft fill was described as mottled silty clay with reddish sand, and contained a single sherd of locally produced grey salt-glazed stoneware. It appeared to excavators that the grave shaft cut into that of Burial 286 to the north.

The coffin was hexagonal in shape, its lid clearly visible at approximately 0.5' asl. The bottom of the coffin was recorded at -0.47'bsl. Numerous nails were recorded *in situ* around the coffin perimeter, including five attaching the bottom of the head board to its floor. A wood sample from an unspecified location was identified as spruce. The man had been laid supine, with his head to the west and his arms at his sides. The cranium was recorded at an elevation of .09' asl. The remains were in good condition when first exposed, but were severely damaged due to flooding after excavation. No artifacts were recovered from within the coffin.

Burial 306 was located immediately to the south of Burials 268 and 286, a shared grave holding an infant and child. The stratigraphic relationship between the two graves is not clear from the field photographs or drawings, but the excavators inferred that Burial 306, which was slightly lower in elevation, cut into the grave shaft of Burial 286. Burials 283 and 300, both of which held infants, overlay Burial 306. This entire cluster, apparently anchored by Burial 306, has been assigned to the Middle group. (There is no clear evidence to place any of the child burials later in time, but it is possible one or more of them was added to the cluster after a longer interval).

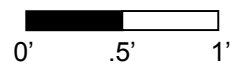


Burial #: 306

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 4/10/92

Drawing #: 649



Burial 307

Series 25A

Catalog # 1476

Datum Point: 83

Grid coordinates: S82.5/E115.5

Elevation of cranium: 2.02' asl

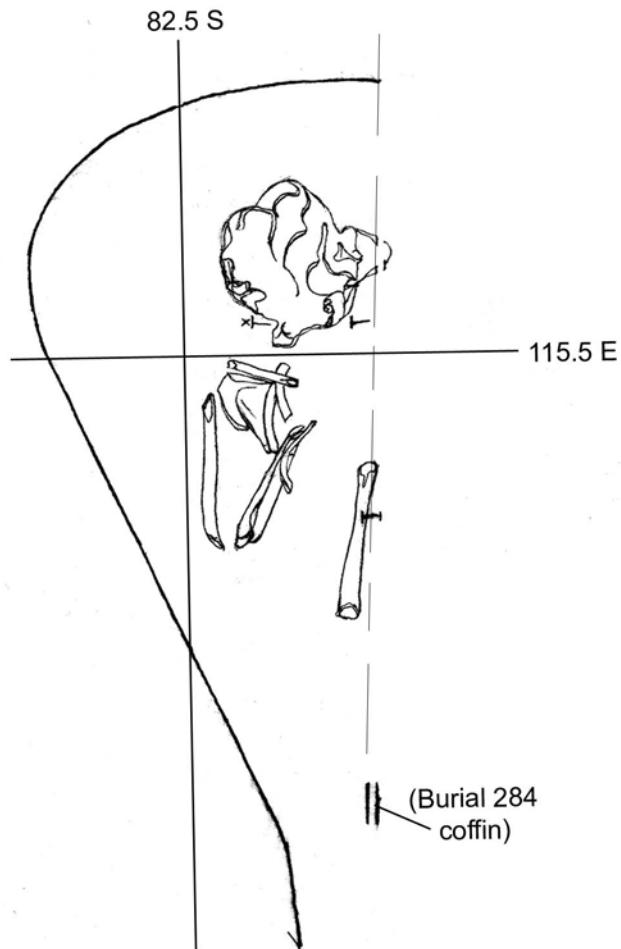
Note: Documentation for Burial 307 was prepared after excavation was completed.

Temporal Group: Early?

Burial 307 contained only a cranium and a right shoulder and arm. The remains were identified as those of a probable male between 45 and 55 years old. The grave shaft fill consisted of brown clay mottled with yellow and grey clay. Burial 284, a Middle group grave of a man between 21 and 28 years old, had truncated Burial 307.

Excavation of the burial began at an elevation of 2.19', based on the location of a nail found next to the cranium. However, Burial 307 did not appear to have included a coffin, and the nail may have been from Burial 284. The lowest elevation recorded for the remains was 1.63'. The deceased had been placed supine with his head to the west.

Because of its stratigraphic position, especially its truncation by a later burial, Burial 307 has been assigned, with some reservation, to the Early temporal group.

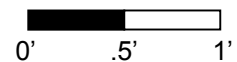


Burial #: 307

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 4/12/92

Drawing #: 657



Burial 308

Series 25C

Catalog # 1477

Datum Point: 96

Grid coordinates: S84.5/E109

Elevation of cranium: 1.31' asl

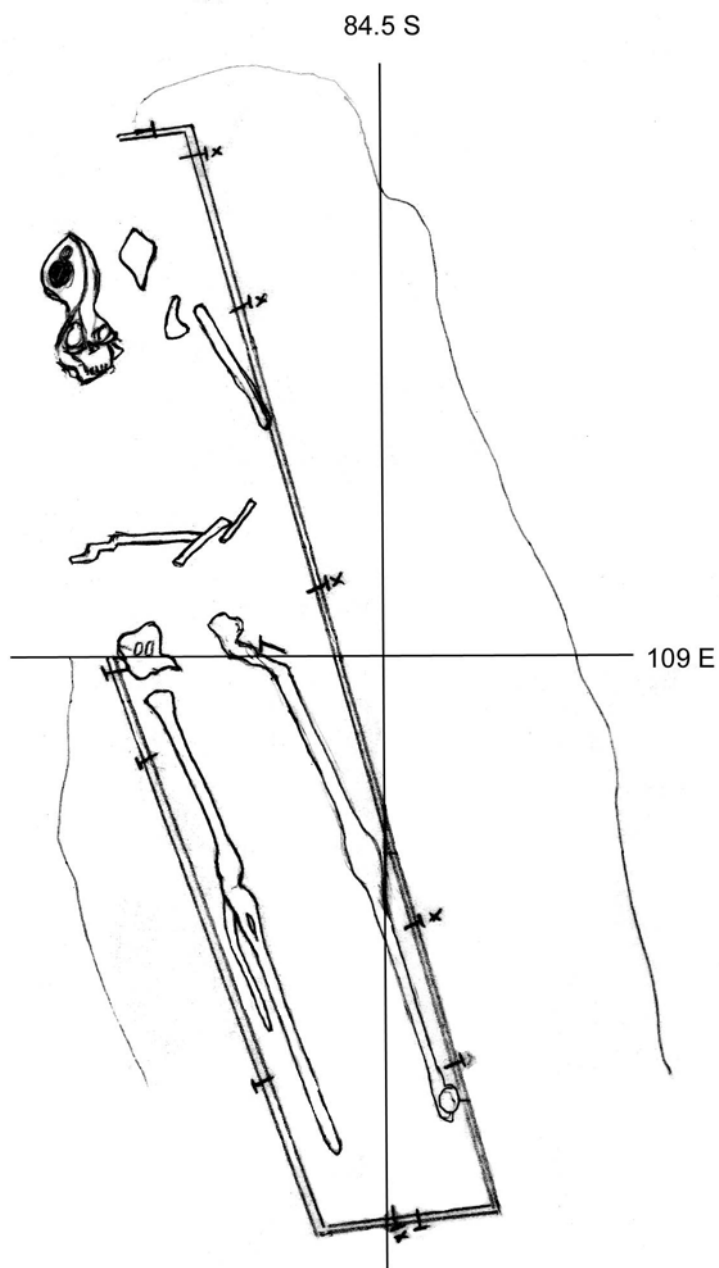
Temporal Group: Early

Burial 308 contained the poorly preserved remains of a person whose age and sex could not be determined, but who appeared to be a subadult. The grave shaft was indiscernible, save for a vague outline on the north edge. The fill was described as sandy mottled soil containing some unidentifiable bone fragments.

The coffin lid, represented by a nail in the northwest corner, was exposed at an elevation of 1.33'. The southern part of the coffin had been disturbed and the southwest corner and portions of the west edge and southern side were missing. The coffin bottom was at an elevation of 1.06' based on a coffin nail on the south side. Nails were recorded around the perimeter of the extant coffin. The wood and nails were the only artifacts recovered from this burial.

The deceased had been placed in a four-sided coffin in supine position with the head to the west. The right arm appeared to have been flexed at 90° and the left hand appeared to be on the left ilium. Skeletal remains were extremely fragile and in very poor condition, with surface bone loss, high fragmentation, and severe erosion, and many elements missing.

The west end of Burial 290 lapped slightly over the east end of Burial 308. Based on the coffin shape, Burial 308 has been assigned to the Early Group.

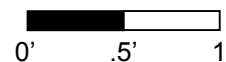


Burial #: 308

Drawn by: C.M.

Date: 4/11/92

Drawing #: 654



Burial 309

Catalog # 1478

Datum Point: 84a (2.09' asl)

Grid coordinates: S62/E143.5

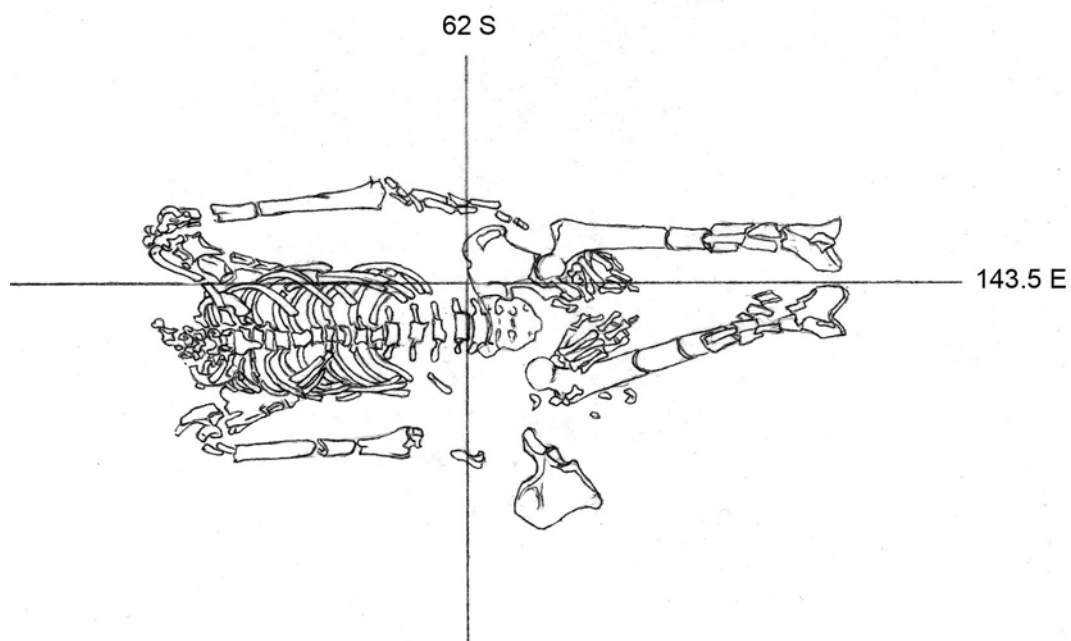
Elevation of highest skeletal element: 1.89' asl (right femur)

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 309 contained the partial remains of a man between 20 and 25 years of age. Only the torso, arms, and upper legs were present, but these were articulated. The remains were oriented with the upper body to the south (e.g. the head would have been oriented southward), in supine position, with the hands on the upper legs. The long bones were broken and compacted, and the right innominate was displaced.

Associated soil was described as compacted silty clay, yellow-tan mottled with grey, orange and brown, and scattered with brick and charcoal (not sampled by excavators), overlain with reddish sand. Modern debris was recovered from this sand layer. A seed fragment from an unknown context was cataloged in the laboratory, but presumed destroyed on September 11, 2001.

No coffin was recorded, nor was a grave shaft clearly identified. It is likely that these remains were moved at some time prior to complete soft-tissue decomposition, and the cranium and lower leg elements were displaced at that time. The remains in nearby Burial 322, a grave that held tibiae and smaller disarticulated bones, actually may have been elements of Burial 309, despite their identification as female remains. Similarly, Burial 330, a burial of a man between 28 and 58 years, was located two feet to the northwest and consisted only of cranial elements. These may represent the same individual as Burial 309; however, because this part of the site was never fully excavated, the missing skeletal elements may have been redeposited elsewhere, perhaps closer. Because Burial 309 was located north of the former boundary fence, it has been assigned to the Late temporal group.

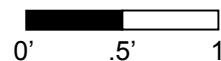


Burial #: 309

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 6/8/92

Drawing #: 792



Burial 310

Series 17

Catalog # 1486

Datum Point: 81

Grid coordinates: S75.5/E60

Elevation of cranium: 2.49' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 310 was of a woman between 44 and 52 years old. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 14, along the south side of a row of post holes that delineate the fence or fences that crossed the cemetery at the patent boundary. The shaft fill consisted of grey-green sandy silt mottled with reddish brown sand, with pockets of pebbles and cobbles. Excavators noted oyster and clam shell, bottle glass, nails, a mammal bone, and a salt-glazed stoneware fragment in the grave fill, and an intrusive window glass fragment.

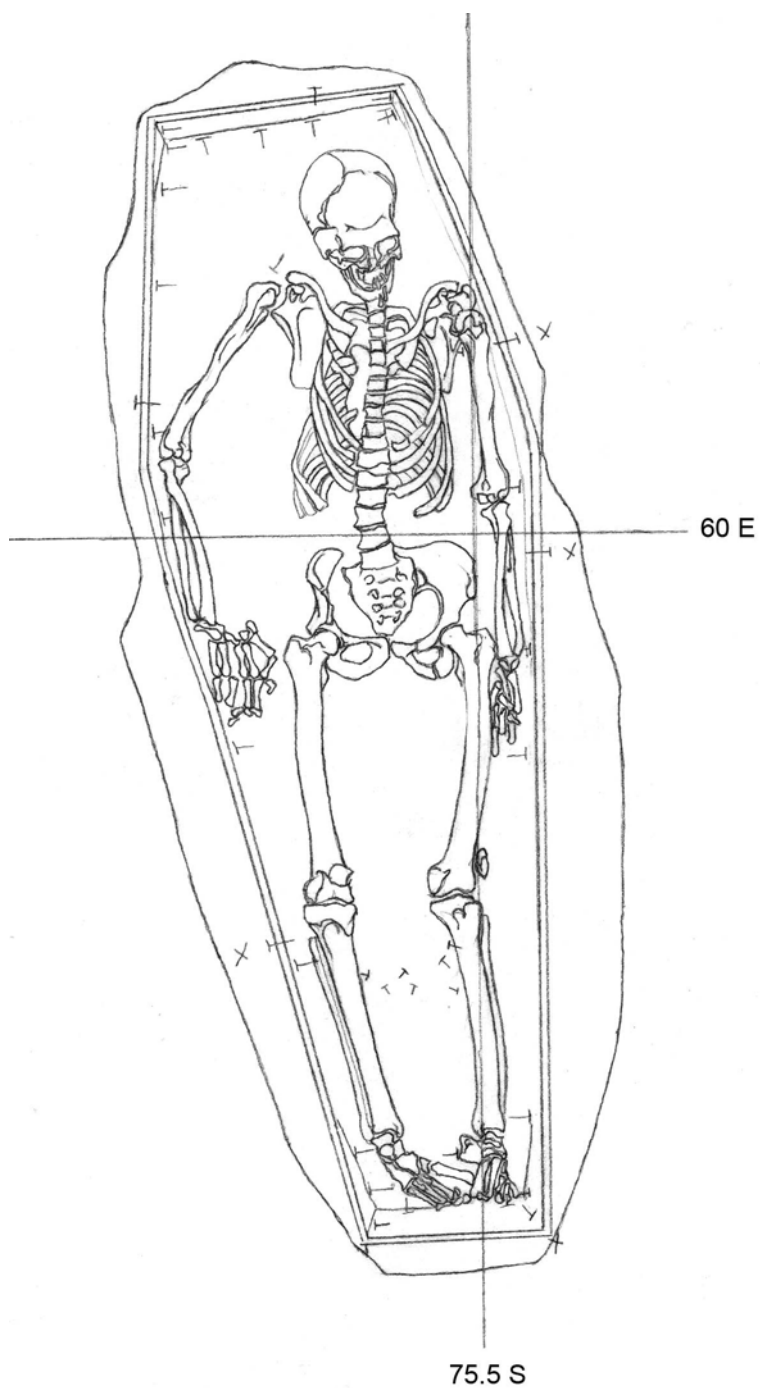
The coffin lid was first encountered at an elevation of 3.22', recorded along the south edge. The bottom was at 1.99'. It was hexagonal in shape, and nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter at both top and bottom. A wood sample from the coffin bottom was tentatively identified as red pine. The woman had been placed in supine position with her head to the west. Her left arm rested at her side but her right arm was crooked as though cradling something.

Seven small iron tacks were found and recorded *in situ* between the tibiae. Three were whole tacks, measuring .5 to .6 inches long with .25-inch heads. The remaining heavily rusted tack fragments were slated for x-rays, but were destroyed on September 11, 2001. A copper alloy and glass ("paste") finger ring was recovered from the left hand during laboratory cleaning of the skeletal remains (the precise finger location was not recorded). The ring was cast as a single unit, comprising a 1.8 cm diameter band with a 6mm casing that once held a round ornament, presumably of glass. Each side of the central casing held three blue glass insets measuring 3 mm each. This ring was virtually identical to one found with Burial 242, which held a woman in her 40s.



The Burial 310 grave shaft was overlain on the east by Burial 176, of a man 20 to 24 years old, and on the west by Burial 197, of a woman between 45 and 55. The latter graves were excavated some six weeks before Burial 310 and were at least a foot higher in elevation. Burials 176, 145/146 (an empty coffin buried directly beneath an infant coffin), and Burial 310 were aligned parallel to and immediately to the south of a line of post holes, which implies that the graves were placed with reference to a standing fence.

Based on stratigraphy, Burial 310 is placed in the Middle Group.

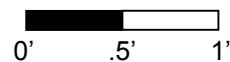


Burial #: 310

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 4/12/92

Drawing #: 655



Burial 311

Series 24

Catalog # 1499

Datum Point: 77

Grid coordinates: S88.5/E99.5

Elevation of cranium: 3.29' asl (elevation of mandible)

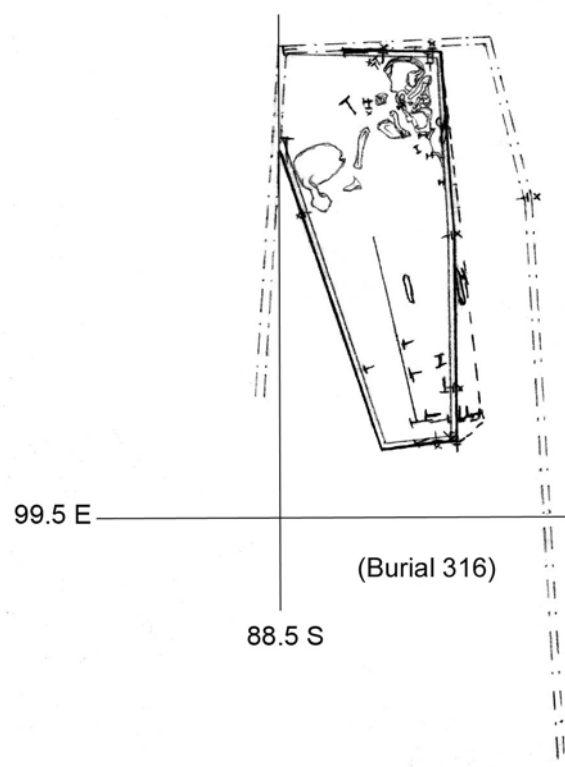
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 311 was of an infant between 3 and 9 months old. Associated soil was described as moderately stony mixed silts with red sand lenses. The grave lay within the shaft of Burial 316, a woman aged 18 to 20. Because a grave shaft outline was visible for Burial 311, the infant burial must have occurred later than, rather than simultaneously with, the woman's burial.

Burial 311 was initially exposed during the excavation of Burial 302, a disturbed Middle group burial that also lay within the grave shaft of Burial 316. The coffin lid, identified by the presence of nails, was first encountered at an elevation of 3.80' in the east, sloping to 3.35' in the west, and the coffin bottom lay at an elevation of 3.10'. A thick layer of greasy, rotted wood was noted at the west end of the coffin, and excavators noted that two coffins appeared to coincide at this point. In actuality, the edges of three coffins, those of Burials 316, 302, and 311, may have overlapped there. Elements of Burial 316 were visible during excavation of Burial 311.

The infant had been placed head to the west, in a tapered four-sided coffin. Skeletal remains were in poor condition and consisted of cranial fragments, fragments from the upper torso, and one arm bone, all found in the northwest quadrant of the coffin. Rodent activity and/or slumpage into the lower burial had disturbed the remains. Five pins were recorded *in situ*: four at the cervical vertebrae and one on the coffin floor.

Because of their stratigraphic position, especially their disturbance of underlying graves (Burials 301 and 302), Burials 311 and 316 are assigned to the Late Middle Group.

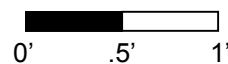


Burial #: 311

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 4/12/92

Drawing #: 656



Burial 312

Series 17

Catalog # 1508

Datum Point: 81

Grid coordinates: S75/E67

Elevation of cranium: 3.31' asl

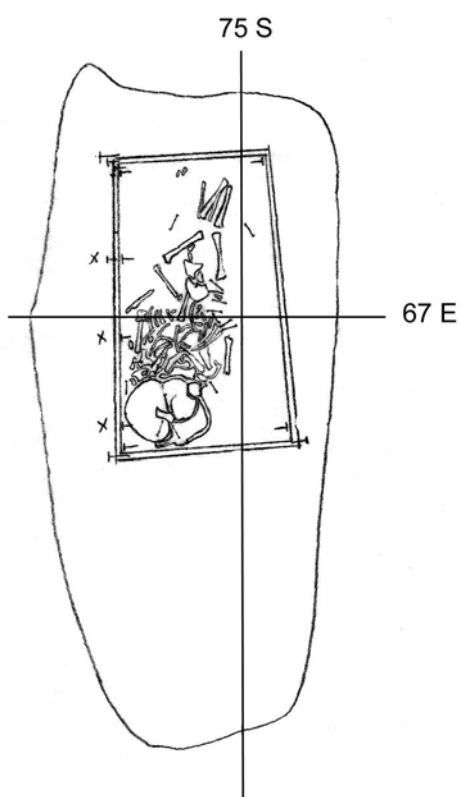
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 312 was of a very young infant or neonate. The grave cut outline was discernable on all sides, and the soil was described as yellow-grey clay mottled with coarse red sand. A clam shell fragment, a sherd of bottle glass, and a chert gunflint were recovered from the grave fill; field notes mention that the shell and gunflint were in the southwest corner of the grave cut. Several whole seeds were recovered but lost and presumed destroyed on September 11, 2001.

The tiny rectangular coffin was uncovered at an elevation of approximately 3.7'. Nails were found *in situ* around its perimeter at both top and bottom. The infant had been placed supine with the head to the east, a position quite unusual in the African Burial Ground. The unconventional placement could have been accidental; because the coffin was rectangular and the infant so small, the coffin head and foot may not have been easily distinguishable. The lowest recorded elevation for the burial was 3.24'.

The majority of the burial was pedestaled and removed as a single unit. Fourteen straight pins were recorded *in situ* throughout the burial, although only a few fragments were recoverable.

Burial 312 lay immediately northeast of Burial 271, a grave of a man in his mid-40s to mid-50s, at approximately the same elevation. It was immediately south of Burial 176, but the latter had been excavated and removed several weeks prior to Burial 312, and no indication of the interface was recorded. The relationships among the three burials are impossible to reconstruct from field records. Burial 312 is placed in the default Middle temporal group.

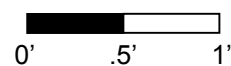


Burial #: 312

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 4/13/92

Drawing #: 659



Burial 313

Catalog # 1516

Datum Point: 64

Grid coordinates: S31.5/E114.5

Elevation of Cranium: -1.5' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 313 held the remains of a man between 45 and 55 years. This was the northernmost grave excavated at the cemetery. The soil in its shaft was heavily littered with animal bone, predominately cattle phalanges, metacarpus/metatarsus, or hooves, but also other large mammal, sheep, and pig bones; apparently the grave was dug into the animal waste dump identified in this part of the site. Ceramics were also abundant within the grave fill. A large number of sherds of undecorated redware, including roofing tile, may have come from the nearby Campbell pottery works. Other ceramics included stoneware and stoneware kiln furniture, creamware, Staffordshire slipware, white salt-glaze stoneware with scratch-blue decoration, and Chinese export porcelain. The fill also contained an iron spike, a clamshell, mortar and slag, aqua glass from a medicine bottle, olive-green bottle glass and five tobacco pipe fragments.

The lid of the hexagonal coffin was encountered at an elevation of -1.06'. Two coffin wood samples were taken: one from the lid, including a possible paint stain, collected from the pelvic/femoral area, and one from the coffin bottom, which was identified as eastern white pine. Numerous nails were recorded *in situ* around the coffin perimeter. The field notes also refer to streaks of rust coloration directly beneath the deteriorated coffin lid. Excavators noted that some of the unidentified iron hardware recovered may have been tacks; they were set aside to be X-rayed, but were not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

The man had been laid out supine with his head toward the west. His legs were extended and his forearms were crossed, left over right, with his hands on his pelvis. His head was turned slightly to the right. Within the coffin, the cranial-area soil was noted to be very loose and sandy, with sticky clay directly surrounding the skull. Despite some minor displacement, due possibly to rodent intrusion, the skeletal remains were in good condition and complete except for the pubis.

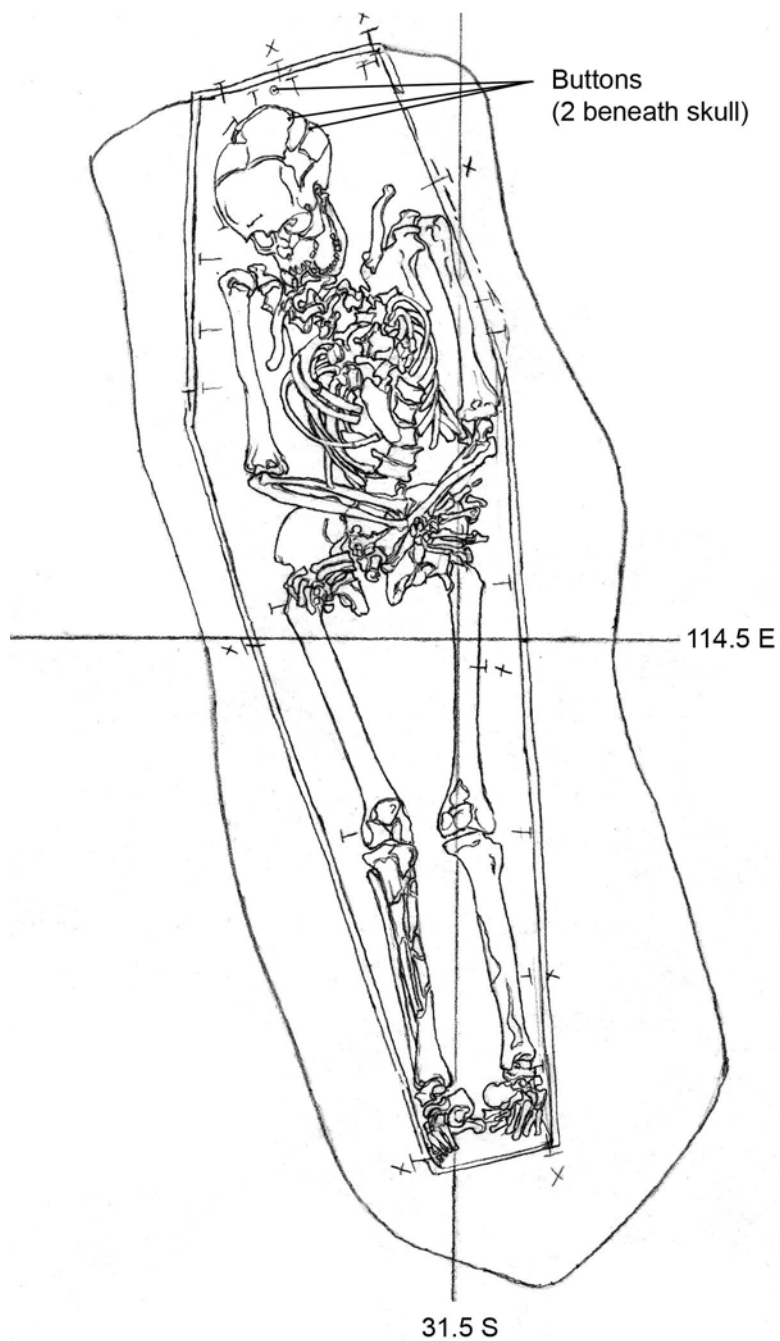
The excavators recorded the presence of a single copper-alloy straight pin on the cranium and another on the sacrum. Laboratory cleaning of the mandible and cervical vertebrae yielded the head of a similar pin, and partial pins were recovered from unspecified locations, including three curved pin shanks identified as a possible small ring. Three bone buttons were found at the top of the man's head. Two buttons measured



2.2 cm in diameter, and the third was 1.3 cm across.

Field records that had been incompletely erased indicate that two silver coins were found at the end of the excavation, beneath and to the left side of the man's head. It is not clear whether the coins were actually found and stolen, or the notes were an ill-conceived "joke" perpetrated by the excavator. These coins were not brought to the laboratory nor cataloged, and their presence was not indicated on the field drawing.

Burial 313 did not overlap with any other burials. The area to the west was fully excavated, and no burials were present. The areas to the north and east, however, were not fully excavated, and therefore the proximity of additional burials is not known. Because it was located north of the former boundary fence, Burial 313 was assigned to the Late Group.

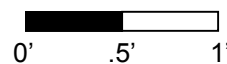


Burial #: 313

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 4/22/92

Drawing #: 672



Burial 314

Series 55

Catalog # 1517

Datum Point: 83 (3.89' asl)

Grid coordinates: S82/E134

Elevation of Cranium: 0.71'

Temporal Group: Late Middle

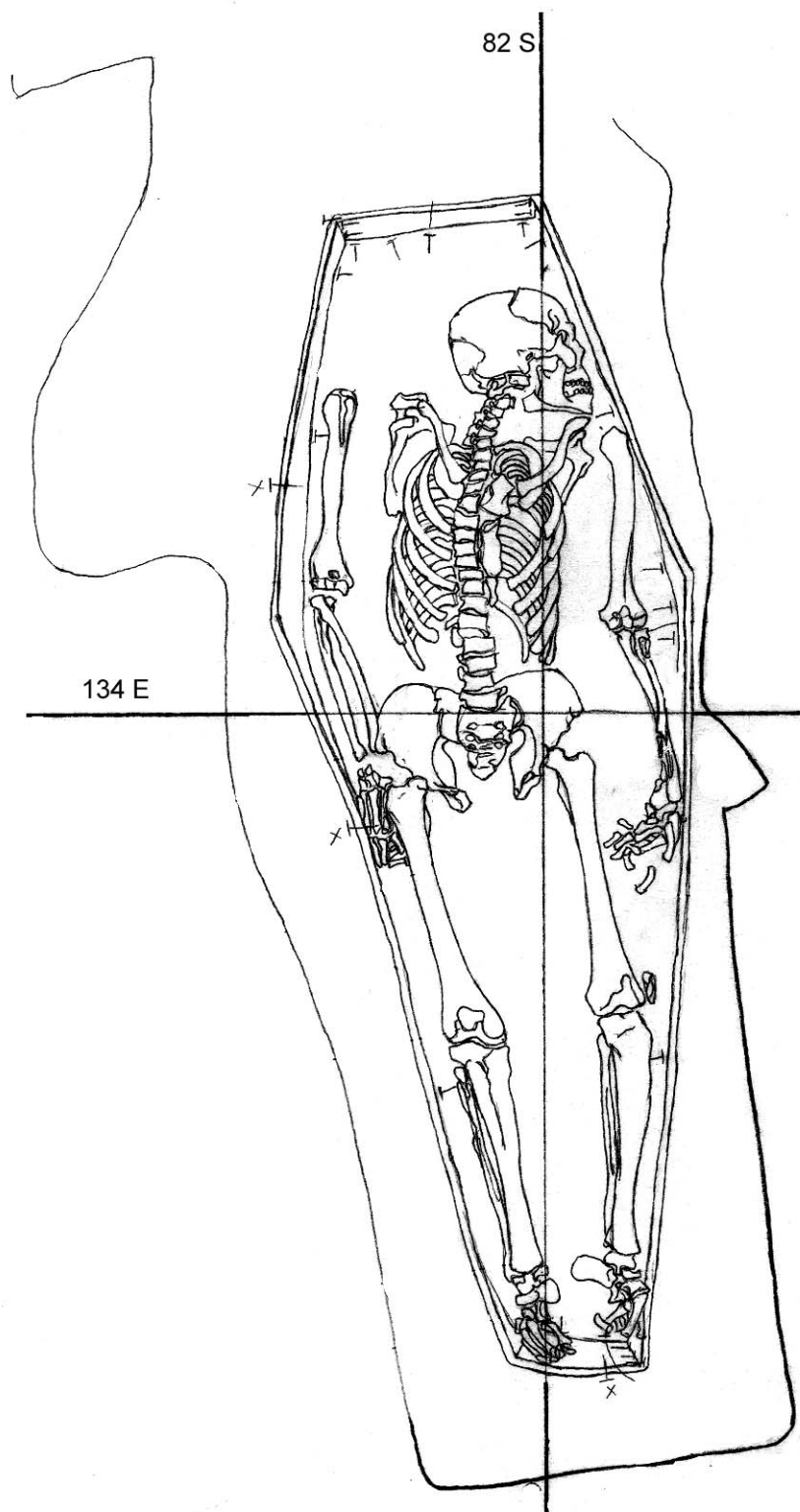
Burial 314 was of a man between 40 and 50 years. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 17. Its shaft outline was clearly discernable on the north and east sides, and a shovel cut was visible on the north. The south edge of the grave shaft was depicted on the drawings as irregular, but it was obscured by the excavation balk and cannot be seen in any photographs. A disturbance to the southwest corner of the shaft was noted. The shaft fill soil was not described.

A number of skeletal elements were found in the Burial 314 grave shaft and recorded *in situ*. These were probably from Burial 350, which lay immediately beneath Burial 314. No artifacts were recovered from the grave shaft fill, but it contained a few animal bones, including sheep hoof fragments and a horse radius fragment. The field notes mention ceramic from the burial, but none was cataloged.

The coffin lid was exposed and photographed prior to exposing the skeletal remains. Wood was sampled but not identified. The coffin was hexagonal in shape. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter at top and bottom, including three bottom nails at the left "shoulder" of the coffin. The man had been laid with his head to the west, supine, with his hands at his sides. The skeletal remains were in fair to poor condition, but complete. Other than the coffin itself, no artifacts were recovered in direct association with the remains.

Burial 350, as noted, lay beneath Burial 314. It had apparently been disturbed by the later interment, and skeletal elements believed to be from Burial 350 were found above and beneath Burial 314. Bones thought to be from Burial 350 were also found in Burial 338, a woman's grave, which lay adjacent to the south of Burial 314, parallel, and at approximately the same elevation. Archaeologists excavated Burial 338 some six weeks subsequent to Burial 314, and no stratigraphic relationship between the graves was recorded. A grave shaft outline was not distinguishable between the two, and it is possible they shared a grave. The presence of bones from Burial 350 in both grave shafts supports this possibility.

Because of their disturbance to the earlier grave, Burials 314 and 338 have been assigned to the Late Middle temporal group.

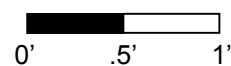


Burial #: 314

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 5/1/92

Drawing #: 704



Burial 315

Series 27

Catalog # 1519

Datum Point: 83

Grid coordinates: S83/E127

Elevation of cranium: 1.41' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

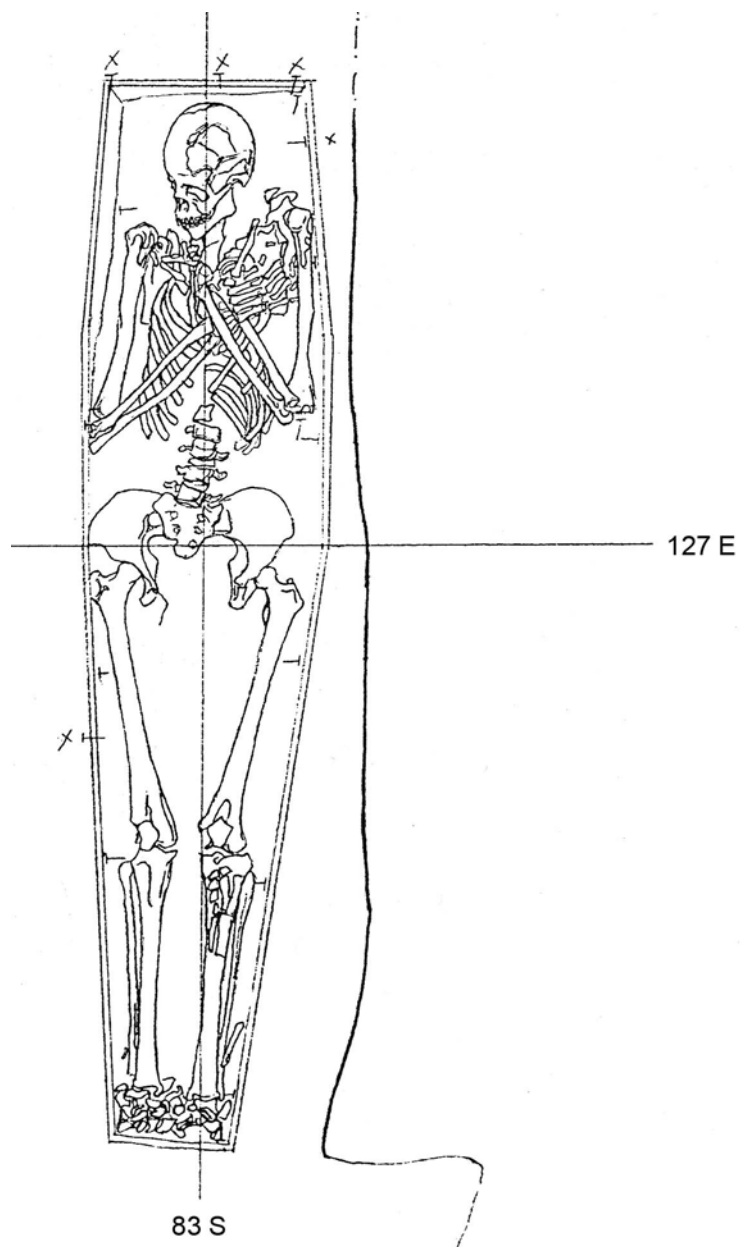
Burial 315 was of a woman between 30 and 40 years of age. There are no field records of the excavation of the grave shaft, but fragments of “extraneous” human bone were recorded above the coffin. The grave shaft outline was observed only along the north side.

The coffin appears to have been hexagonal in shape. The fairly well-preserved lid was recorded at 1.79' asl, the bottom at 0.86'. The entire burial slumped downward markedly on the right side, suggesting an underlying burial. Several coffin nails were recorded *in situ* around the coffin perimeter, including three vertical nails that had joined the lid to the head board. Wood samples from the lid and bottom were identified as cedar.

The woman had been laid supine, with her head to the west and her arms flexed and crossed on her chest, right wrist over left. This arm position was unique among the excavated graves at the African Burial Ground. Skeletal remains were in fairly good condition, with most bone present but fragile and cracked. A shroud pin was recorded *in situ* on the cranium. No other artifacts were recovered in direct association with this burial, though a fiber (possibly intrusive) was found attached to bone during cleaning of the skeletal remains.

Based on field drawings, Burial 315 appears to have cut into the north edge of the grave shaft of Burial 270, but photographs do not corroborate this impression. The two burials were at approximately the same elevation. Burial 289 (half a foot lower in elevation) was immediately to the northwest, but the grave shaft did not intersect with that of Burial 270.

Burial 336, which held an infant between 6 and 12 months old, lay directly beneath Burial 315 with the head approximately one foot further west, in what appeared to be a deliberate co-interment. Because the infant was beneath the adult and was offset, the burials probably did not take place at the same time. Burial 315 has been assigned to the default Middle temporal group.

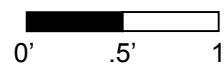


Burial #: 315

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 4/27/92

Drawing #: 688



Burial 316

Series 24

Catalog # 1521

Datum Point: 96

Grid coordinates: S88.5/E99.5

Elevation of cranium: 3.02' asl

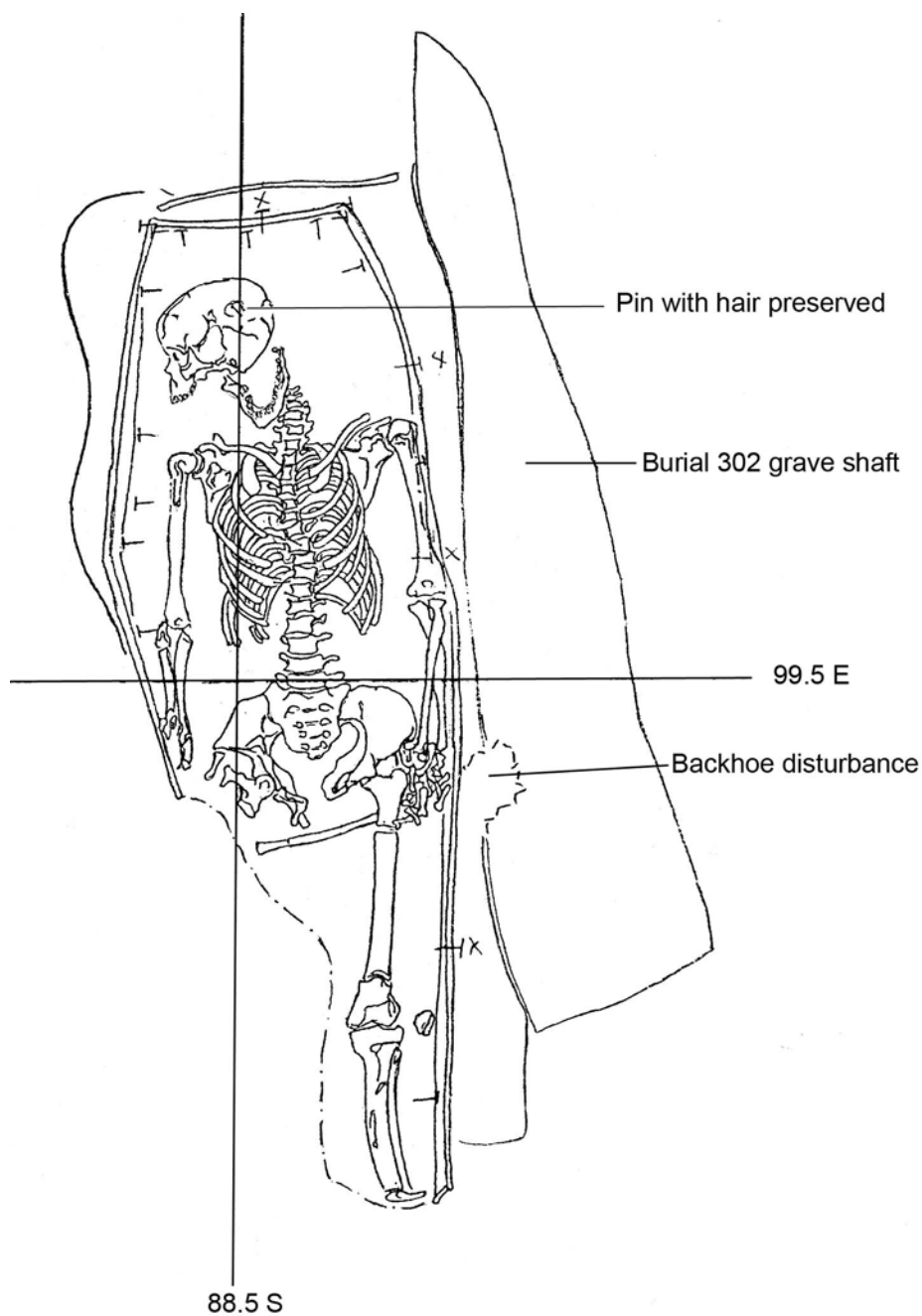
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 316 was of a woman between 18 and 20 years of age. The grave was located in former Republican Alley at the corner of the foundation trench for 22 Reade Street. The southeast portion of the burial, including the entire right leg, was destroyed by the backhoe during construction activity. The grave shaft fill consisted of clay mottled with reddish sand, and no artifacts were recovered therein; however, excavators found fragments of disarticulated human bone, probably from an adult female. These remains were designated Burial 302. An infant grave, Burial 311, lay just above the western portion of Burial 316; the placement of the two graves together appears to have been deliberate, although temporally spaced, since the infant's grave shaft was distinctly outlined within the woman's grave.

The woman's coffin lid was first exposed at an elevation of 3.58' based on coffin nails found along the western edge. It was hexagonal in shape, and a lid sample was identified as cedar. The coffin bottom, as indicated by nails found along the northern edge, lay at an elevation of 2.55'.

Nails were recorded *in situ* around the extant perimeter of the coffin at both top and bottom. The woman had been placed supine with her head to the west, arms at her sides. Four pins were recorded *in situ*, including one on the skull and three along the thoracic vertebrae. Excavators noted that the pin on her skull had preserved a sample of her hair.

Because of its disturbance to earlier graves, Burial 316 has been assigned to the Late Middle Group.

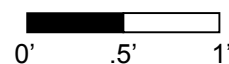


Burial #: 316

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 4/17/92

Drawing #: 670



Burial 317

Series 61

Catalog # 1530

Datum Point: 89 (4.01' asl)

Grid coordinates: S91.5/E250

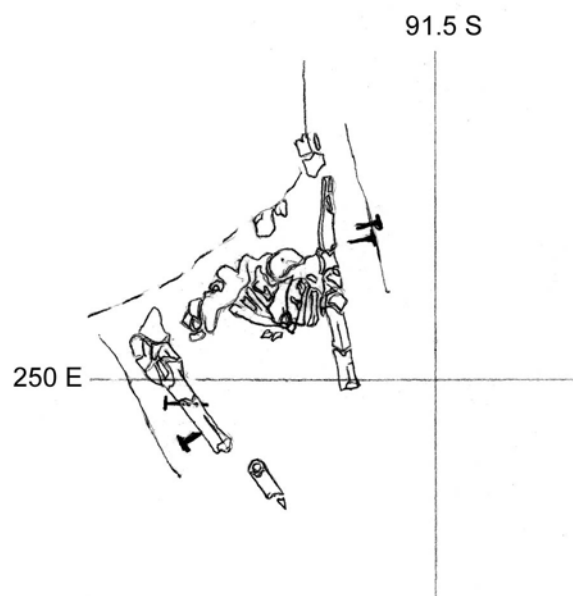
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 2.21' asl (femur)

Temporal Group: Late Middle

The individual in Burial 317 was probably male, between 19 and 39 years old. His grave was located in the far southeast corner of the excavated site, along the north edge of the former Republican Alley, in an area that was heavily disturbed by construction activity during the field project. The extant skeletal remains consisted of portions of the innominate, femurs, left radius and ulna and some hand fragments.

Four bottom nails, recorded at an elevation of 2.01' asl, indicated the presence of a coffin of undetermined shape. The shaft fill was described only as mottled soil on sandy subsoil. Assuming that the remains were found in their original orientation, the deceased had been placed supine with the head to the west. No artifacts other than the nails were recovered in association with this burial.

Some two months after the removal of Burial 317, an intact grave, Burial 384 (a woman aged 25 to 45 years), was identified lying below and a foot deeper in elevation. Burial 317 overlay the southeast part of the earlier grave. Based on this stratigraphic relationship, Burial 317 has been assigned to the Late Middle Group.

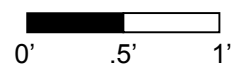


Burial #: 317

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 4/20/92

Drawing #: 673



Burial 318

Series 58

Catalog # 1535

Datum Point: 96 (3.86' asl)

Grid coordinates: S79.5/E144

Elevation of highest skeletal element: 1.95' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 318 consisted of right lower leg and foot bone fragments from a subadult between 7 ½ and 14 years old. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 17. Its shaft outline was clearly visible at the level where the bones were exposed, but it does not appear to have been delineated or excavated above that level. A small rectangular post hole, designated Feature 137, was delineated overlying the northern edge of the grave shaft. There is no record of the excavation of this post hole.

No evidence of a coffin was noted, although two nail heads were recovered. These were the only artifacts associated with this burial.

The coffin lid of Burial 321, of a child between 1 and 2 years, lay approximately 1.5 feet below Burial 318. Separate grave shaft outlines were recorded for each burial, but they were superimposed almost exactly, and Burial 318 may have been placed deliberately within the preexisting grave of Burial 321. The two burials were not clearly associated with any other excavated graves, but their apparent isolation may be deceptive, since the area to their north was not fully excavated. The burials have been assigned to the default Middle Group.

The field drawing did not represent remains *in situ* within in a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.

Burial 319

Series 62

Catalog # 1541

Datum Point: 89

Grid coordinates: S88.5/E249

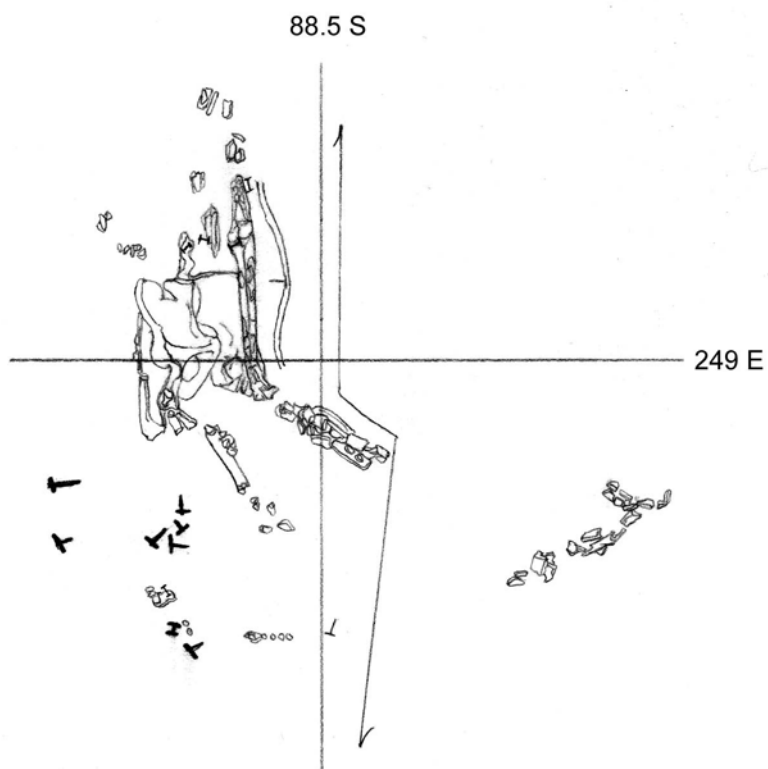
Elevation of highest skeletal remains: 2.25' asl (pelvis)

Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 319 held the remains of a woman whose age could not be determined. The burial, located in the southeastern corner of the excavated site at the rear of Lot 22, had been severely disturbed by construction. Remains were limited to parts of the arms, the pelvic girdle, and femurs, with many scattered and unidentifiable fragments. Bone fragments were recovered from the surrounding disturbed soil; they may be from this individual or from Burials 317 (of a possible man aged 19 to 39) or 320 (of a child between 2 and 4 years).

The grave shaft and coffin remains were identified at an elevation of 2.25'. A stain along the north side and several dislocated nails indicated the presence of a coffin, although the remnants were too vague to identify its shape. Assuming that the arms lay in their original position, the woman was laid out with her head to the west. Seven pins or pin fragments were found among the bones.

Burial 319 lay 1.25 feet directly above Burial 361. An infant grave, designated Burial 334, lay between them, under the southeast corner of Burial 319. The aforementioned Burial 320 lay immediately to the southeast of Burial 319, in close proximity to Burial 334. Based on the apparent sequence of interments in this area, Burial 319 has been assigned to the Late Middle Group.

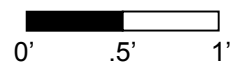


Burial #: 319

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 4/24/92

Drawing #: 684



Burial 320

Series 62

Catalog # 1554

Datum Point: 89

Grid coordinates: S90/E251

Elevation of Cranium: 1.73' asl

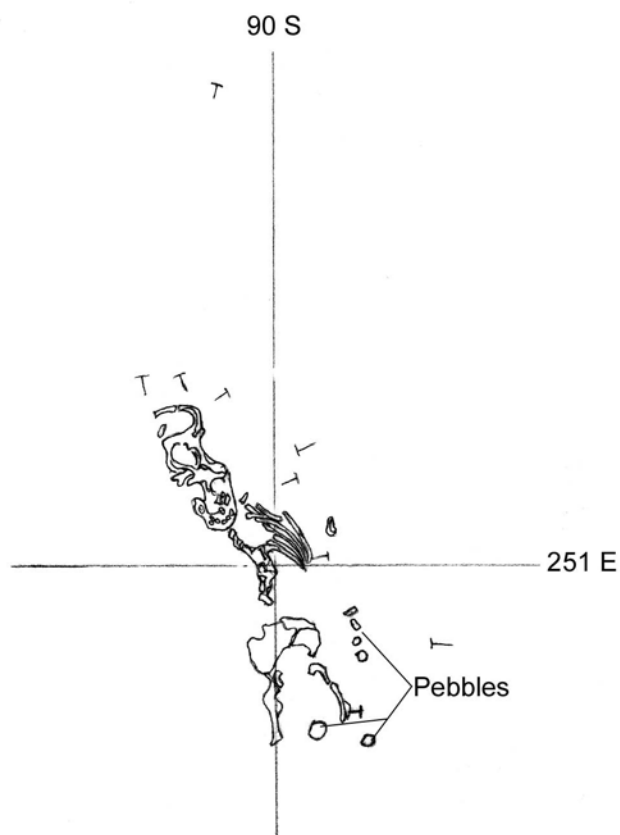
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 320 was of a child between 2 and 4 years. The grave, located in the southeastern area of the excavated site at the rear of Lot 22, was disturbed during clearing, and the skull was exposed before archaeological excavation began. The only coffin remains were nails, a small wood fragment recovered during cleaning of the bones, and a bit of wood staining on some of the bone. One or two of the nails recorded with this burial may have been associated with the adjacent Burial 334.

The child had been laid supine with the head to the west. The skeletal remains were poorly preserved. The right arm and thoracic area were missing, the skull was crushed, and no facial bone was present. Bone fragments recovered from the surrounding soil may have been from this individual or from two other highly disturbed burials in the area (Burials 317 and 319).

One straight pin was recorded *in situ* on the vertebral column and recovered. Remains of one other pin were recovered during cleaning of the femurs.

Burial 320 was roughly aligned (albeit half a foot deeper) with Burial 319, which held an adult woman. Burial 334, an infant burial, lay at approximately the same elevation as Burial 320, immediately beneath Burial 319. Burials 320 and 334 may have been deliberately aligned or may even have shared a grave, and Burial 319 probably post-dated both. Burial 361 lay 1.25' beneath Burial 319, and certainly pre-dates all three of the others. Based on these relationships, Burial 320 has been assigned to the Middle Group.

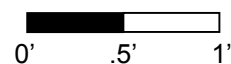


Burial #: 320

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 4/28/92

Drawing #: 693



Burial 321

Series 58

Catalog # 1525

Datum Point: 97

Grid coordinates: S79.5/E143

Elevation of Cranium: 0.39' asl

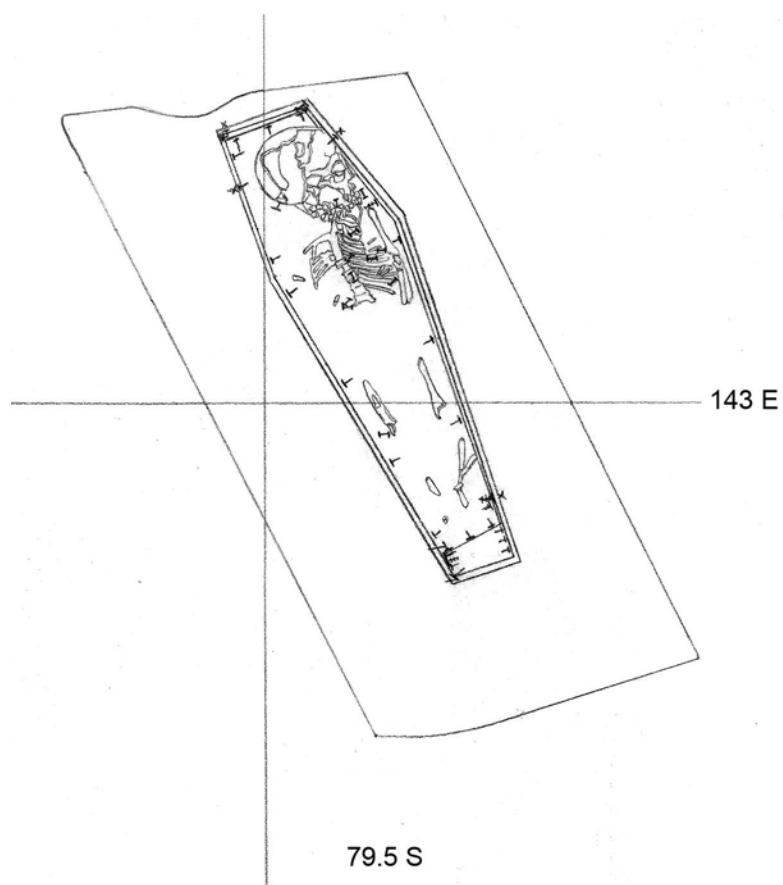
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 321 was of a child between 1 and 2 years, whose grave was located at the back of Lot 17. The fill soil was not described, but in photographs it appeared to be mottled clayey soil, in which the outline of the rectangular shaft was clearly visible. A piece of kiln furniture and stoneware sherds were recovered from the fill. A bag labeled "seeds from rodent hole," which contained 15 seeds and seed fragments, was cataloged in the laboratory, but the bag was lost and presumed destroyed on September 11, 2001.

The coffin lid was exposed at 0.43' asl, the bottom at 0.15'. It was hexagonal in shape, with many nails recorded *in situ* around the bottom perimeter. The foot board appeared to have sloped outward toward the top. Excavators noted the presence of three screws in addition to the nails, one attaching the right side to the foot board and two attaching the left side to the bottom board, but only one screw was identified in the laboratory. The child had been placed supine with the head to the west. The skeletal remains were in poor to fair condition, with the right arm, innominates, lower leg, hand and foot bones missing, and the cranium crushed.

Eleven or more copper-alloy straight pins or pin fragments were recorded *in situ*, although only three were recovered. The pins were found mainly on the upper left ribs and the mandible, with a single pin adjacent to the right femur. Excavators noted that the pins were surrounded with a black substance that appeared to have promoted bone preservation, so that the left ribs were present but the right ribs absent.

The Burial 321 coffin lid lay approximately 1.5 feet below Burial 318, a subadult grave. Separate grave shaft outlines were recorded for each burial, but they were superimposed almost exactly, implying that Burial 318 may have been placed deliberately within the grave of Burial 321 at a later date. The two burials were not clearly associated with any other graves, but their apparent isolation may be deceptive since the area to their north was not fully excavated. These graves have been assigned to the default Middle temporal group.

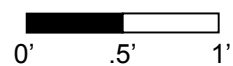


Burial #: 321

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 4/24/92

Drawing #: 683



Burial 322

Catalog # 1560

Datum Point: 99

Grid coordinates: S64.5/E140

Elevation of Cranium: 2.47' asl (not cranium)

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 322 consisted of disturbed skeletal remains, including left and right tibiae, vertebral fragments, and other miscellaneous bone, identified as those of a woman of unknown age. The remains were scattered among glass, ceramics, brick and kiln furniture, and were partially within the area covered by Feature 126/127, a shallow, irregular pit dating to the 1780s or later, which also overlay Burials 325 and 348. The pit probably dated to the lot's development after the closing of the African Burial Ground, and may have disturbed Burial 322.

Burial 322 may represent the same individual as Burial 309, which had been disturbed and was missing the lower legs but was identified as male. Burial 330, containing only adult male cranial remains in a disturbed context, may have also been part of a single, heavily disturbed burial. Based on its location north of the former boundary fence, Burial 322 has been assigned to the Late Group.

The field drawing did not represent remains *in situ* within in a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.

Burial 323

Series 45

Catalog # 1565

Datum Point: 85

Grid coordinates: S45/E128.5

Elevation of Cranium: -0.33' asl

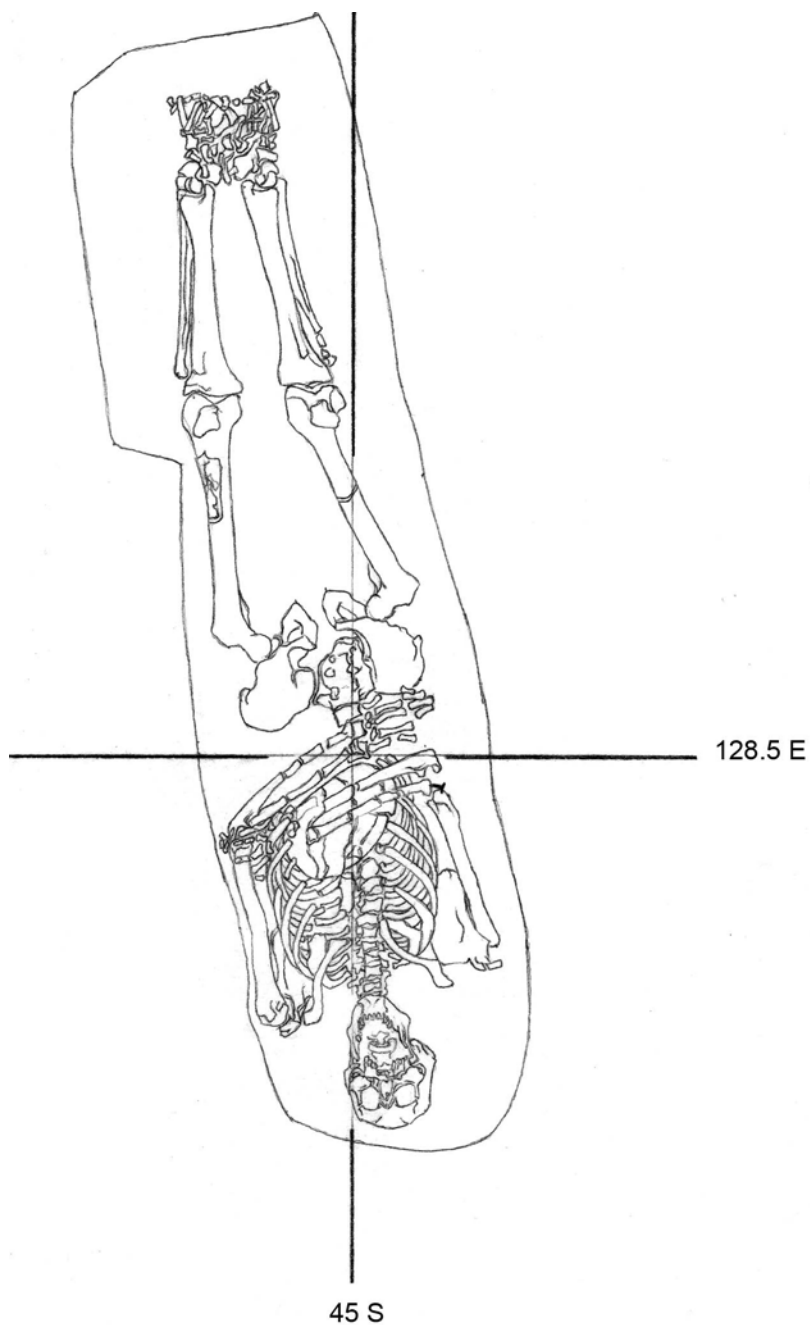
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 323 was the grave of a man between 19 and 30 years of age who appeared to have had post-mortem surgery to remove the top of the skull. This is a signature of autopsy, and the man may have been subjected to this in a coroner's inquest or, alternatively, his corpse may have been used by medical students practicing dissection. The position of the body, with the head to the east rather than the west, and the absence of a coffin, suggest inauspicious circumstances, perhaps interment by a coroner rather than kin.

The grave shaft was first identified at an elevation of 0.08' asl. The shaft outline was ovoid in shape with the south side disturbed due to a possible unidentified non-burial feature that lay above. The shaft fill soil was described on an opening plan of the area, but the extant copy of this map is not legible. Artifacts in the fill included nine nail fragments, numerous cow bones, a large mammal long bone, thirty large mammal ribs, a sherd each of salt-glazed stoneware and Chinese export porcelain, two creamware sherds (one of which was recovered during the cleaning of the skeleton), one refined redware sherd with a white slip decoration, a possible kiln furniture fragment, a fragment each of window glass (possibly intrusive) and bottle glass, an unidentified bone fragment which may have been burnt, and a probable fruit pit (recovered in the field but not cataloged in the laboratory). Four unidentified iron fragments were slated to be x-rayed, but these were presumed destroyed on September 11, 2001. Some of the grave fill artifacts may have originated in the fill of the underlying Burial 354. The *terminus post quem* provided by these artifacts is 1760. Dissection of stolen cadavers is well documented for the 1780s, and the burial may date to that decade, after the end of the war.

The skeleton slumped downward to the northeast, indicating that the grave floor was uneven. The bottom elevation at the west end was 0.09', and at the east was -0.99'. The man was in supine position with his arms flexed on the chest, holding the detached top portion of the cranium. Skeletal preservation was assessed as good to fair. No straight pins or other artifacts were directly associated with this burial.

Burial 323 overlay the south side of Burial 354 by approximately 0.09'. Burial 323 did not disturb the underlying grave. Several other coffinless burials were located in this area of the cemetery. Burial 337, a grave of a man aged 40 to 50 years, was about 10 feet to the north, and Burial 327, holding a man aged 35 to 45, was about 5 feet to the south. Burial 323, though a secondary interment, may have been deliberately placed in this "row."

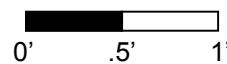


Burial #: 323

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 5/13/92

Drawing #: 729



Burial 324

Series 56

Catalog # 1567

Datum Point: 84 (3.49' asl)

Grid coordinates: S69/E132

Elevation of Cranium: 1.83'

Temporal Group: Middle

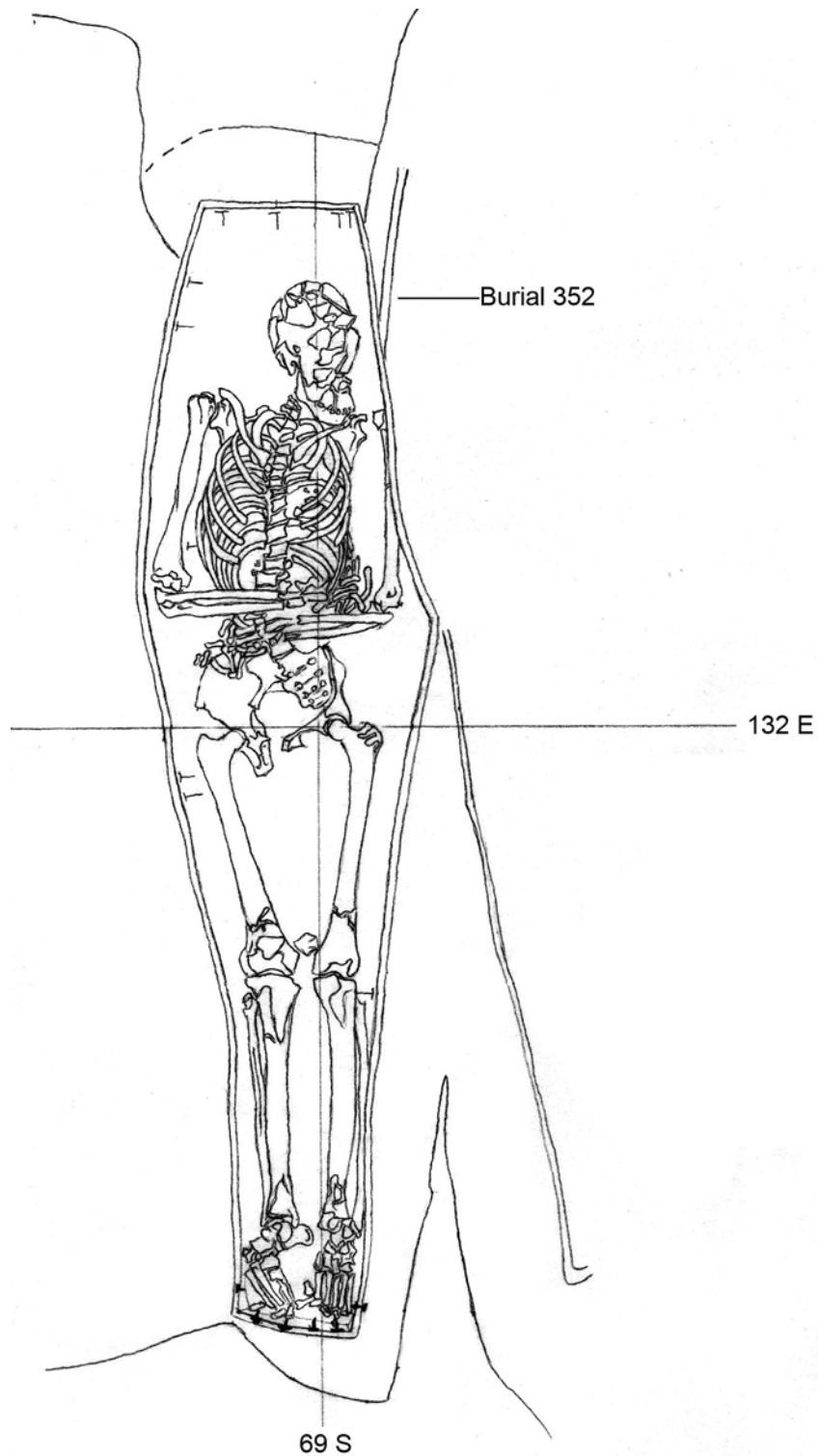
Burial 324 was of a woman between 25 and 35 years of age. Her grave was at the rear of Lot 17 on the south side of the projected fence line or patent boundary that traverses the cemetery from west to east. The grave shaft outline was visible at the east and northeast and at the head, but was obscured along the south and north sides due to later burials. The south side of the grave also showed disturbance in the form of a small area lightly peppered with brick and ash. The fill soil in the grave shaft was described as very pale grey silt with yellow-brown and grey-brown silt mottling. The only artifacts recovered from the shaft fill were two sherds of stoneware, although skull fragments above the coffin were depicted on one map (Drawing #714).

The coffin was first recorded at elevations of 1.61' (at the east end) to 1.89' (at the west end). No top coffin nails were located, but numerous bottom nails were recorded *in situ*. The bottom elevations for the coffin ranged from 1.09' (east) to 1.53' (west).

The coffin was hexagonal in shape, and the woman had been laid supine with her head to the west. Her arms were flexed at 90-degree angles and placed across her abdomen. Skeletal remains were in poor to fair condition, crushed and eroded but complete. The bones were further damaged by dry conditions during excavation, which caused them to crack. Possible kidney stones were recorded adjacent to the right side of the thoracic vertebrae, and possible gall stones were recorded below the seventh left rib. It is not known whether the possible stones were recovered, although soil samples were taken from several areas, including the coffin lid, stomach, thoracic area, sacrum, and a control sample from above the coffin lid. Excavators collected several bags of seeds, including 31 whole seeds from the feet and legs. The seeds were tentatively identified as jimson weed, but laboratory analysis was not completed before the seeds were destroyed on September 11, 2001. No artifacts other than the coffin itself were recovered in direct association with the deceased.

Burial 324 was flanked by Burial 352, the grave of a man of undetermined age, and Burial 373, of a woman between 45 and 60 years. The shafts of these two graves disturbed that of Burial 324, indicating that they postdated it. The field drawing for Burial 324 depicts the coffin outline as complete, but the south side of the Burial 352 coffin abutted the north side of Burial 324; thus the coffin wood line recorded may have been from either. All three burials appear to be within a north-south row that spans the entire excavated portion of the cemetery, from the Burial 337 or 354 on the north to Burial 338 on the south end. This row may follow a contour in the hillside. At least two

phases of interments occurred within the row: a phase that included Burials 324 and 400, and a subsequent phase that included Burials 352 and 373. The later graves may have “filled in” spaces between existing graves. Burials 352 and 373 are parallel, while Burial 324 is skewed northward, and the parallel burials may have been contemporary, the other not. The lower elevation of the later two burials suggests that the cemetery surface had eroded during the interim between the two sets of interments. Burials located immediately to the east of these graves show a similar pattern of earlier and later interments. Based on these observations, Burial 324 and 400 are assigned to the Middle Group, Burials 352 and 373 to the Late Middle Group.

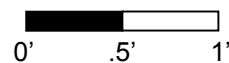


Burial #: 324

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 5/14/92

Drawing #: 730



Burial 325

Catalog # 1577

Datum Point: 99 (3.45' asl)

Grid coordinates: S66/E137.5

Elevation of Cranium: .89' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 325 was of a man between 25 and 35 years. His grave was located in Lot 17, immediately along or just north of the projected line of the post holes from a fence that once crossed the site from southwest to northeast. The shaft was roughly rectangular and filled with soil described as heavily mottled brown and grey sand and silt. Artifacts recovered from the shaft included animal bone, ceramics, kiln furniture and a wine bottle sherd. A stone, which excavators believed to be a grave marker, was noted atop the head of the coffin. The stone was apparently not collected, since it was not cataloged in the laboratory; it may have been deemed intrusive from the shallow pit feature that postdated burials in this area.

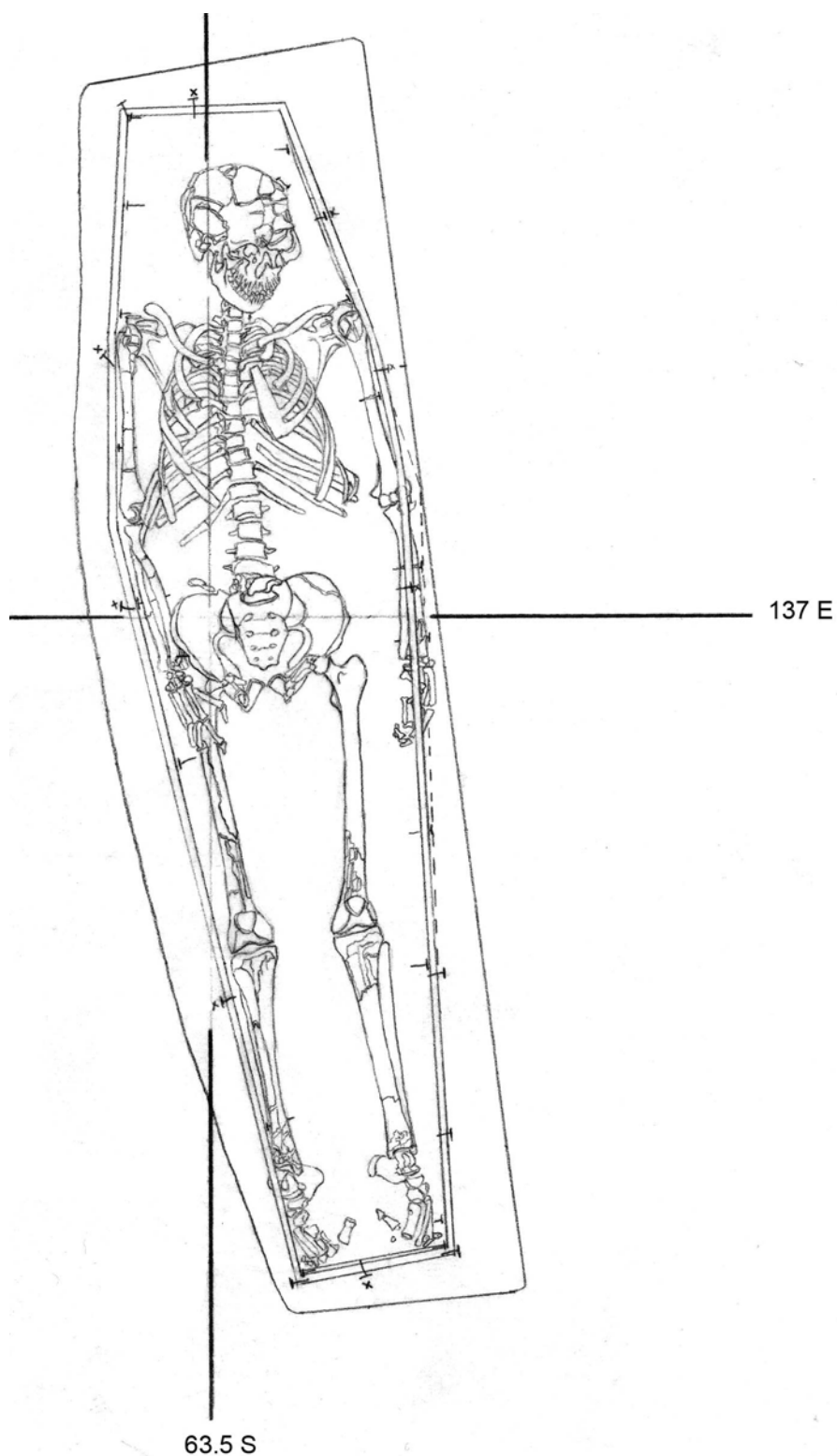
The coffin lid was recorded at approximately 1.0' asl, and the bottom at 0.76'. It was hexagonal in shape, and vertical nails attached the lid to the side boards. Excavators noted three nails of "lead base alloy" were found "in three corners" of the coffin, although they were not indicated on the burial drawing. Only one possible nail of unidentified metal was cataloged in the laboratory. It was set aside to be x-rayed but was lost in the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

The man had been placed supine with his head to the west and arms at his sides. The skeletal remains were in poor condition, extensively fractured and compressed, and most bones were eroded. A gilt spun copper-alloy button, 22 mm in diameter, was found on the left upper sacrum, and its copper-alloy loop shank was found on the lower right sacrum. These were drawn *in situ* prior to removal. Field notes indicated that organic material was associated with these items, but it was not recovered. One copper-alloy straight pin, on the left side of the cranium, was noted but not collected.



A disturbed area containing scattered bones, which were later designated Burial 322, overlay Burial 325. Feature 126/127, an irregular, shallow pit containing brick, glass, ceramic and bone, also overlay the south edge of Burial 325. This pit dated to the 1780s or later, probably to the lot's development after the closing of the African Burial Ground.

Because of its location, Burial 325 is placed in the Late Group.

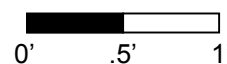


Burial #: 325

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 5/6/92

Drawing #: 713



Burial 326

Series 57

Catalog # 1584

Datum Point: 98 (3.9' asl) and 99 (3.45' asl)

Grid coordinates: S75.5/E135

Elevation of Cranium: 1.55' asl (patella: 1.76' asl)

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 326 was of a man between 45 and 55 years of age. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 17, in an area that had been scraped to coffin level by backhoes. The grave shaft outline was delineated along the southwest, east, and part of the north side. The fill was described as grey-brown silt mottled with yellow-brown, red-brown, and grey sandy silt. Artifacts recovered from the grave shaft included a few sherds of redware and stoneware, pieces of tobacco pipes (a stem and a bowl), a sherd of glass, nails, and a few animal bone fragments. Some of this material may have been intrusive, since the grave was exposed by machine excavation.

Backhoe scars were visible on the western half of the coffin lid, which was recorded at elevations of 1.24' to 1.74'. The coffin was hexagonal-shaped, with a small strip of iron on the lid. The iron piece could have been hardware or a decorative item, but was not further identified. Only one nail was recorded *in situ* at the top (at the northeast corner), but many nails were recorded around the bottom perimeter attaching the sides, foot, and head boards to the coffin floor. The skeletal remains were in fair condition and complete. The skull had been compressed and exhibited many post-mortem fractures, and the bones had suffered damage from dry conditions during excavation. The man had been laid supine with his head to the west and his hands resting on his pelvis.

Four copper-alloy buttons were recovered from this burial. They were all found in the pelvic area and between the tops of the femurs, including one under the right hand. Because of their position, they were interpreted as

trouser buttons. All four buttons were of hollow dome two-part construction, and bore no decoration. Two buttons measured 19 mm in diameter, and two measured 23 mm. One button had a small fragment of unidentified organic material (identified in the field as a fragment of cloth as well as a bit of possible hair) adhering to it. The button found under the hand had adhered to a finger bone, and excavators removed bone and button together, in hopes that contact with the metal may have preserved tissue.



The excavators recovered a minute possible bead from within the coffin, and assigned it catalog number 326.5, but conservators did not catalog this item in the laboratory. Subsequently an intrusive steel ball bearing 1 mm in diameter was identified in the collection.

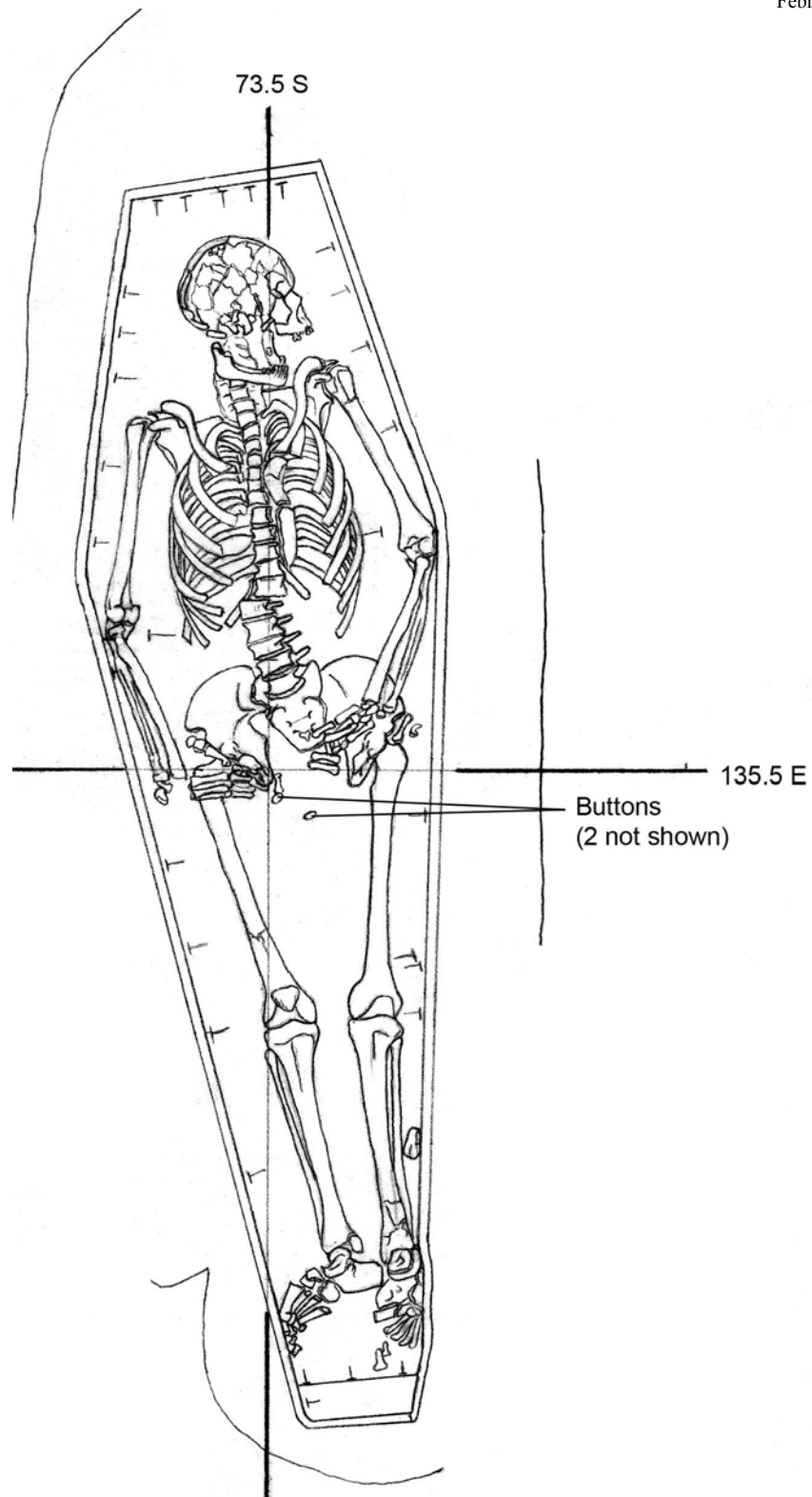
Two “extra” nails were found in the coffin, located between each arm and the rib cage, pointing inward. While these may be coffin nails that had become displaced, they may alternatively have been put in the coffin as grave goods. They were included with coffin hardware and were therefore not examined separately; they were reburied with the skeletal remains.

Mesial tooth filing was noted during laboratory examination. Sr isotope analysis of the dentin was not clearly indicative of natality. It is worth noting that Burial 367, which consisted of the re-deposited cranial remains of a woman found two feet to the northwest of Burial 326, also exhibited mesial tooth filing. It seems likely these two individuals were originally interred in proximity to one another. In the case of Burial 367, isotope and lead analysis pointed to African birth.

Infant Burial 374 was found within the grave of Burial 326, on the north side near the head. The recorded elevations for the bottoms of the coffins match. It is likely it was placed in the grave deliberately, either at the same time as Burial 326 or subsequently. If the infant had been buried later, it seems more likely that the coffin would have been placed atop that of the adult rather than alongside it. A simultaneous burial seems the most likely scenario.

Notes (recorded for Burial 374) state that the west sides of Burials 326 and 349 both cut into the grave of Burial 347. There was also an overlapping grave on the east side of Burial 326: the southwest corner of Burial 392 appears to have cut into the northeast corner of the grave of Burial 326.

In the absence of evidence that would place it more precisely in time, Burial 326 is assigned to the Middle Group.

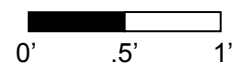


Burial #: 326

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 5/29/92

Drawing #: 769



Burial 327

Series 47

Catalog # 1585

Datum Point: 82

Grid coordinates: S48.5/E129

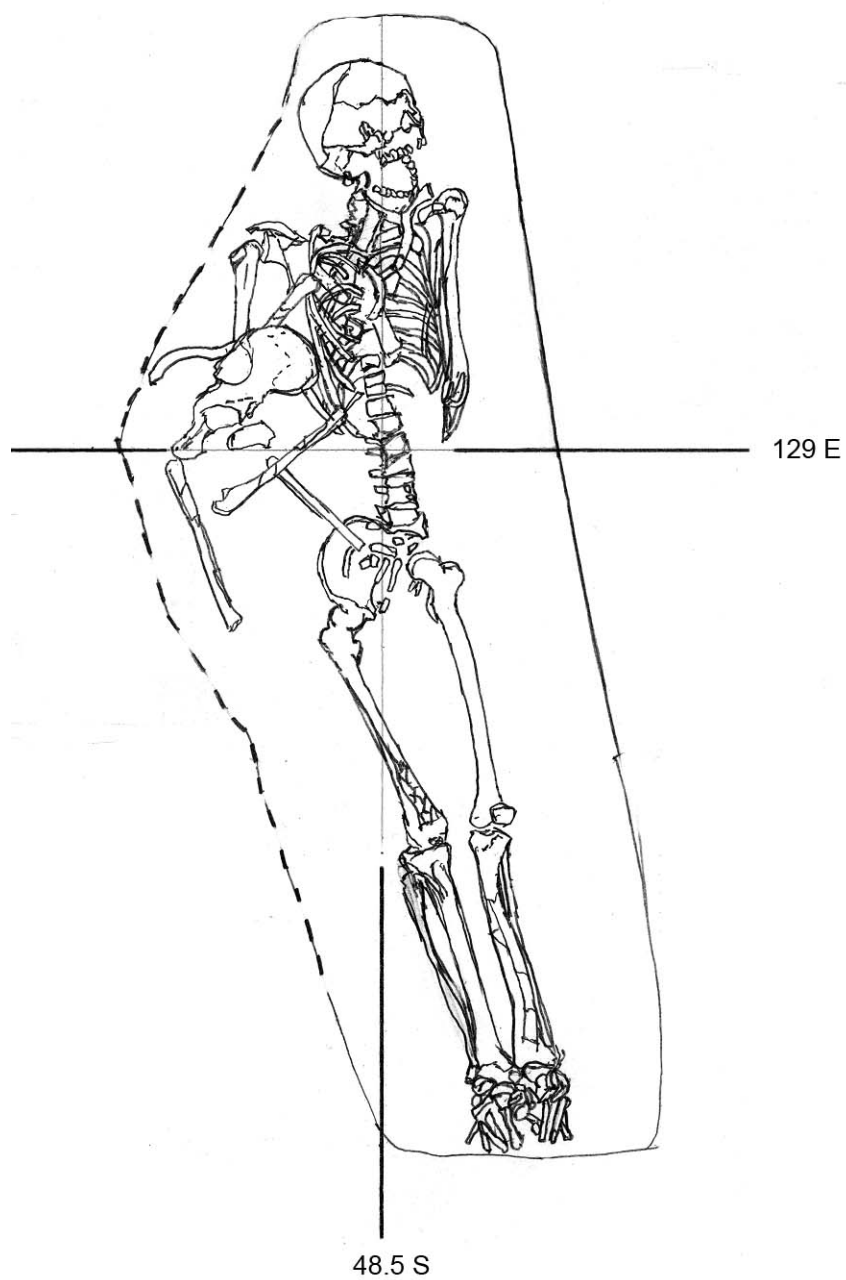
Elevation of Cranium: 2.94' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 327 was the grave of a man between 35 and 45 years of age. It was located in the center of Lot 17, in the northern part of the excavated site. Excavators accidentally scraped the cranium, some long bones, and left innominate prior to identifying the burial, which was at an unusually high elevation. The left and right ulna and radius, right clavicle, and the left innominate were displaced to the right side of the torso area, possibly by construction activity. The grave shaft outline was straight along the north and east sides. Its fill soil was described on an opening plan of the area, but the extant copy of this map was not legible. No artifacts were recovered from the grave fill.

The highest elevation of the grave shaft was recorded at 3.77' and the bottom at 2.22'. No evidence of a coffin was present. The man was in supine position with his head to the west and his right hand resting on his pelvis. Skeletal remains were in poor condition, eroded and crushed, and no artifacts were found in association with the deceased.

The south edge of Burial 327 lay about 1.5' above the north edge of Burial 342. Both burials appear to have been interred prior to the episode of animal waste dumping that occurred in this part of the site, though they simply may have been outside the irregularly distributed deposit. Both burials also appear to have been part of a row that extended north-south across the excavated site. The high elevation of Burial 327 relative to surrounding burials suggests that a foot or two of fill had been deposited in the area prior to the interment. This fill, which would have covered over other graves, may have been related to the initial development of an adjacent lot (Lot 16) in the early 1790s, suggesting that Burial 327 was one of the last at the African Burial Ground. In this case the absence of a coffin, which in our analysis generally has been associated with burial during the British occupation, may have some other explanation.

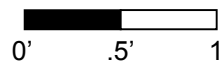


Burial #: 327

Drawn by: E.S.

Date: 5/2/92

Drawing #: 706



Burial 328

Series 36

Catalog #1589

Datum Point: 92

Grid coordinates: S84.5/E241

Elevation of Cranium: 0.92' asl

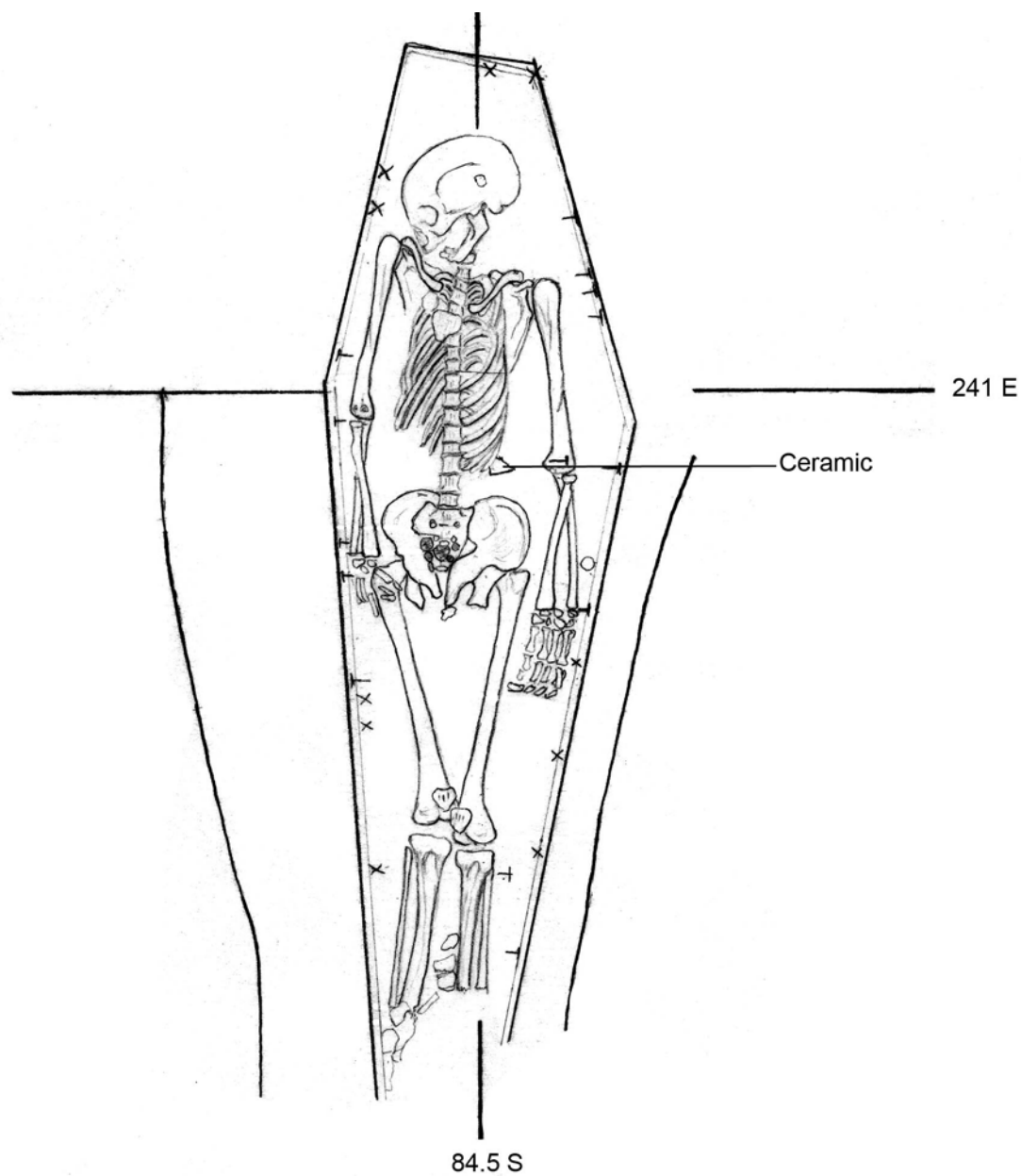
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 328, located at the far rear of Lot 22 at the eastern end of the excavated site, held the disturbed remains of a woman between 40 and 50 years old. Backhoes had scraped down to the tops of coffins, damaging graves and compromising the archaeological record. Field notes indicate that the grave shaft outline was not fully discernable because it was under an excavation balk. The grave shaft fill contained several fragments of kiln furniture and salt-glazed stoneware, a fragment of white salt-glazed scratch blue stoneware, and a large piece of a salt-glazed stoneware vessel with a blue spiral design (photographed *in situ*). Field notes stated that a fragment of kiln furniture and one of ceramic were found directly on the coffin lid, but these too may have been from the fill matrix, having filtered down from the ground surface. A coin was recorded northwest of the burial and excavators believed that it might have been associated with this grave. It was identified as a copper alloy George II halfpenny, with a young head. The coin was cataloged and inventoried with the 290 Broadway non-burial assemblage (Catalog # 1590), and was lost in the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. Several bone fragments, possibly carpals and metacarpals, were found in the grave fill soil.

The coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of 1.4' and the bottom at 0.5'. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter, at both top and bottom, with at least ten vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides of the coffin. The deceased was buried in a hexagonal coffin with her head to the west, in supine position with her hands at her sides. Samples of coffin wood from the lid, side, and an unspecified location were all identified as cedar.

The skeletal remains were in fair to poor condition with longbones eroded and portions of the feet and distal tibia removed by backhoe. The skeletal remains had slumped down on the right side, damaging the ribs. (This could have been due to the underlying Burial 380, but many other burials in the vicinity had inclined to the right, suggesting that the area sloped down to the south.) Calcified cysts of several sizes were recorded *in situ* on and around the sacrum and left thoracic area. Three pins were noted in the burial: one directly on the cranium and two on the cervical vertebrae. A fragment of kiln furniture was also found in the burial, resting directly on the lumbar vertebrae.

Burial 328 overlay Burial 380, a man aged 40 and 60, with no intervening soil. They were not aligned, however, and were separate interments, though possibly deliberately placed together. Burial 328 has been assigned to the default Middle temporal group.

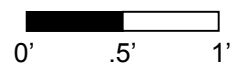


Burial #: 328

Drawn by: S.K.P.

Date: 5/9/92

Drawing #: 722



Burial 329

Series 53

Catalog # 1603

Datum Point: 63

Grid coordinates: S56/E128.5

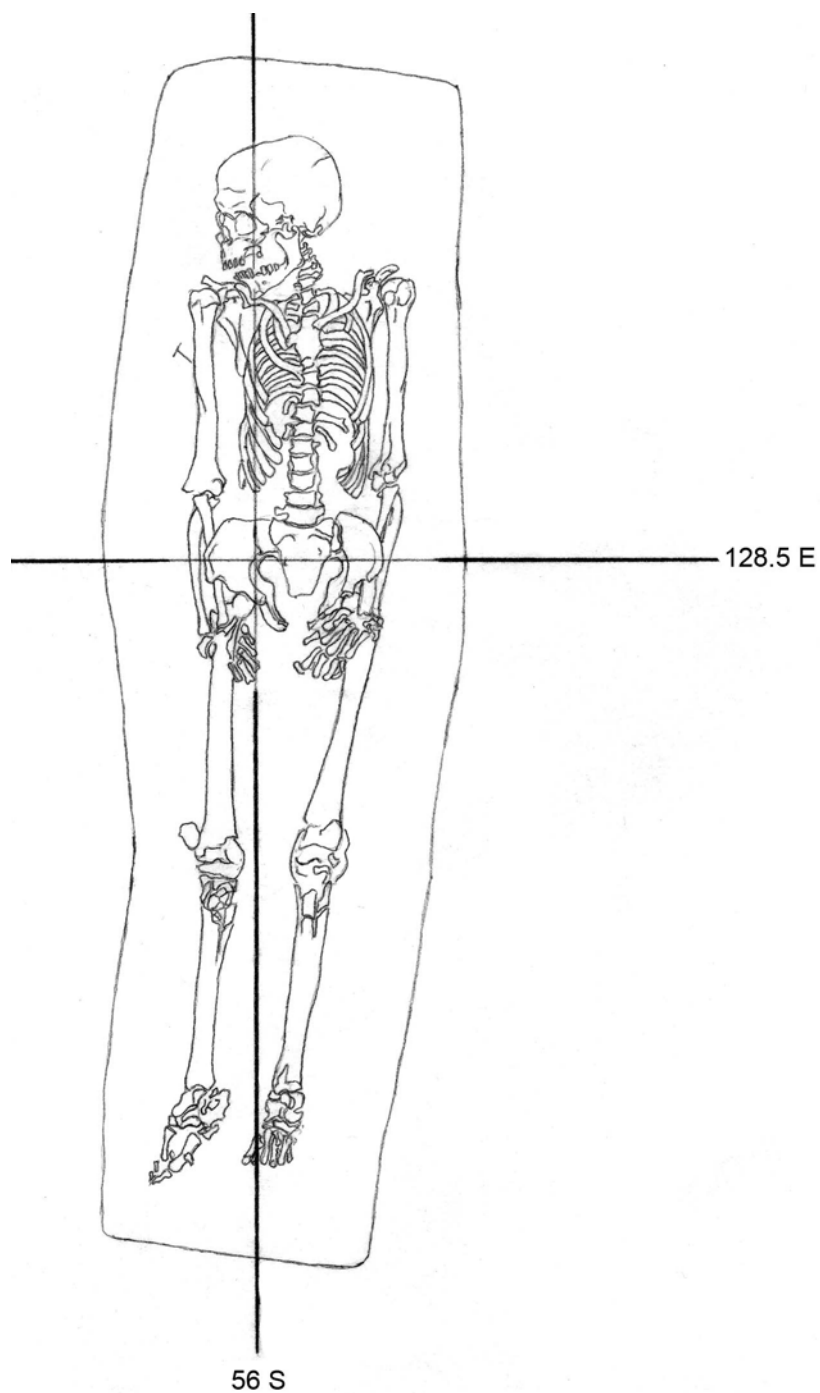
Elevation of Cranium: -0.21' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 329 held the remains of a man of undetermined age. He had been buried without a coffin; although nail fragments were recovered from the grave fill, their positions did not suggest a coffin, nor was any wood found in proximity. The shaft fill soil was described on an opening plan of the area, but the extant copy of this map is not legible. The southwest corner of the grave shaft showed some disturbance in its upper portion; this may have been from a post hole, although no feature number was assigned. Material recovered from the grave shaft included a small amount of mammal bone, including cow hoof parts, but the volume was far less than in nearby grave shafts. A piece of oyster shell, aqua and olive-green bottle glass, a pipe-bowl fragment, and a few pieces of stoneware kiln furniture and salt-glazed vessel were also present in the shaft fill. The grave fill held human bones that were not from this individual; these remains were designated Burial 329.1.

The man had been buried supine, with his head to the west. His arms and legs were extended, hands on the upper legs. The elevation of the cranium was -0.21', and the skeletal low was -0.56'. Preservation was poor, with the bones fractured and eroded, but virtually all elements were present. No artifacts were associated with this burial.

Burial 329 lay directly to the east of Burials 243 and 185. The remains in the Burial 329 grave shaft (Burial 329.1) may have been the missing elements from the disturbed Burial 185. Burial 329 was immediately adjacent to the south side of Burial 369, another coffinless burial of a man. Both graves were at the same elevation, though offset by about two feet. Based on the location north of the line of post holes from a former fence, Burial 329 has been assigned to the Late group.

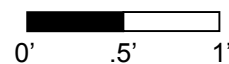


Burial #: 329

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 6/3/92

Drawing #: 778



Burial 329.1

Series 53 Catalog # 1603

Datum Point: 63

Grid coordinates: 130E/56.5S

Elevation of highest element: 1.35' asl (redeposited fibula)

Temporal Group: Late

The grave shaft fill from Burial 329 contained three extraneous fragmented long bones, which were designated Burial 329.1. The bones, 2 tibiae and a right fibula, were of an adult of undetermined sex and age. Burial 329 was situated adjacent to the east end of Burial 243 and the truncated Burial 185. The remains in Burial 185 were severely disturbed, with the lower body having been removed and replaced in a secondary interment beneath Burial 243, and the fibulae and tibiae were missing. Burial 329.1 may represent some of the missing skeletal elements of Burial 185, redeposited in the Burial 329 grave shaft. Based on the location, Burial 329.1 has been assigned to the Late temporal group.

Burial 330

Catalog # 1605

Datum Point: 63

Grid coordinates: S58.5/E140

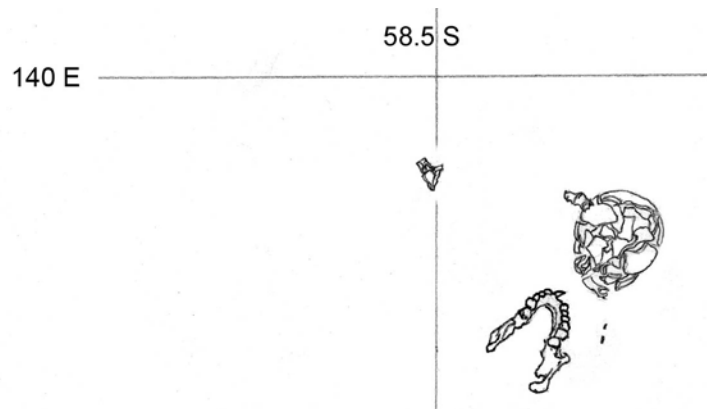
Elevation of Cranium: 0.72' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 330 consisted of the displaced cranium and mandible of a man between 28 and 58 years old. It was found within an area that had been disturbed in the past, and no grave shaft or coffin was noted. The surrounding soil yielded stoneware sherds, a piece of kiln furniture, a nail fragment, and a small amount of clam and oyster shell and cow and sheep bone.

Two or more burials appeared to have been disturbed and scattered in this area of the African Burial Ground. Burial 331, another cranium of an adult between 30 and 35, lay to the west of Burial 330, and Burial 309, which held the partial remains of a man aged 20 to 25, lay in a possible secondary interment to the southeast. Burial 322, which consisted of tibiae and vertebral elements of a woman of unknown age, lay to the southwest of this disturbed area. These separately cataloged burials may have held the disarticulated remains of two, rather than four, individuals, with Burials 309 and 330 corresponding to a man in his 20s, and Burials 322 and 331 as a woman in her 30s.

Because of their location north of the fence line, all of these burials, including Burial 330, were assigned to the Late Group.

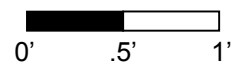


Burial #: 330

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 5/2/92

Drawing #: 705



Burial 331

Catalog # 1606

Datum Point: 106

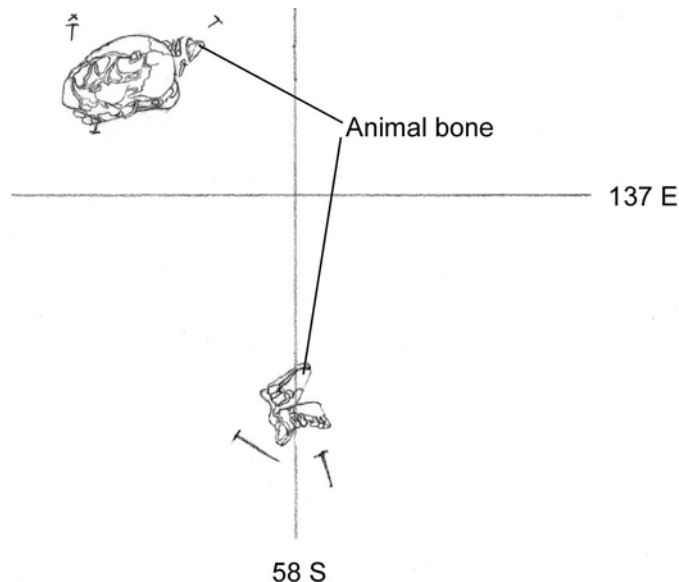
Grid coordinates: S58/E137

Elevation of Cranium: 0.52' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 331 consisted of a redeposited cranium and mandible fragment in a disturbed area of the site (within historic Lot 17). It was identified as belonging to an individual aged 30 to 35 years. Ceramics (stoneware, Chinese export porcelain, creamware), nails, and cow bones were recovered from the surrounding soil. Human skeletal fragments were also recovered from the overlying soil and placed with Burial 331.

Two or more burials appeared to have been disturbed and scattered in this area of the African Burial Ground. Burial 330, another cranium of man aged 28 to 58, lay to the east of Burial 331, and Burial 309, which held the partial remains of a man aged 20 to 25, lay in a possible secondary interment to the southeast. Burial 322, which consisted of tibiae and vertebral elements of a woman of unknown age, lay to the southwest of this disturbed area. These separately cataloged burials may have held the disarticulated remains of two, rather than four, individuals, with Burials 309 and 330 corresponding to a man in his 20s, and Burials 322 and 331 as a woman in her 30s. Burial 331 lay above Burial 346, an intact grave of a woman aged between 50 and 70. All of these burials were assigned to the Late Group based on their location.

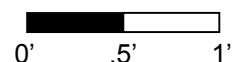


Burial #: 331

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 5/7/92

Drawing #: 717



Burial 332

Series 26

Catalog # 1608, 1863

Datum Point: 83

Grid coordinates: 80.5S/126E

Elevation of cranium: 0.98' asl

Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 332 contained the remains of a probable man aged between 35 to 40 years. His coffin lid was decorated with a pattern of tinned iron tacks forming the letters "HW" and the number "38".

No information on the condition of the grave shaft or fill soil was recorded. After the burial was excavated, the grave shaft appeared to extend eastward about a foot further than originally thought. One cow incisor and one ceramic sherd were noted within this area of grave fill, although the sherd was not cataloged in the laboratory.

The coffin lid was well preserved and was drawn and photographed *in situ*. The coffin was hexagonal in shape. It had split lengthwise, leaving a gap down the center and disturbing the lettering. Elevations recorded on the lid ranged from 0.98' along the south edge to 0.41' on the lettering where the wood had slumped inward. The bottom of the coffin was at elevations of 0.24' at the foot and 0.33' at the head. The decorated portion of the lid was stabilized by conservators and removed in its entirety.

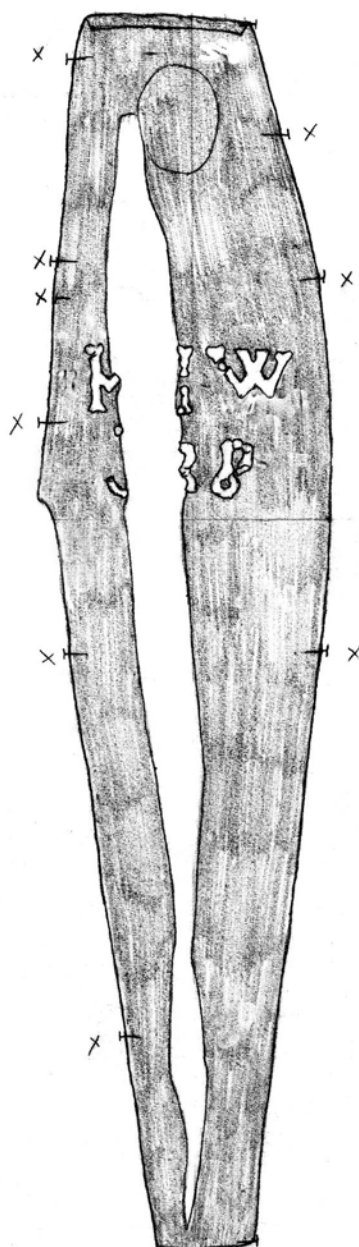


The man had been placed supine with his head to the west, arms at his sides, and hands resting on the pelvis. A shroud pin and a lock of hair were recorded under the right side of the cranium. During cleaning of the thoracic vertebrae, a curved copper-alloy object was recovered, adhered to a fragment of coffin wood; it may have been part of an earring or a curved pin.

Burial 289, of a child aged 5 to 9 years, overlay the southwest part of Burial 332. The grave shaft outline indicates that the child was buried separately, although probably deliberately placed above Burial 332. Burial 332 has been assigned to the Late Middle temporal group because of the iron tacks decorating the coffin.

Possible reconstruction of
iron tack lid decoration

H W
38

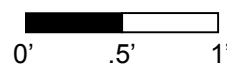


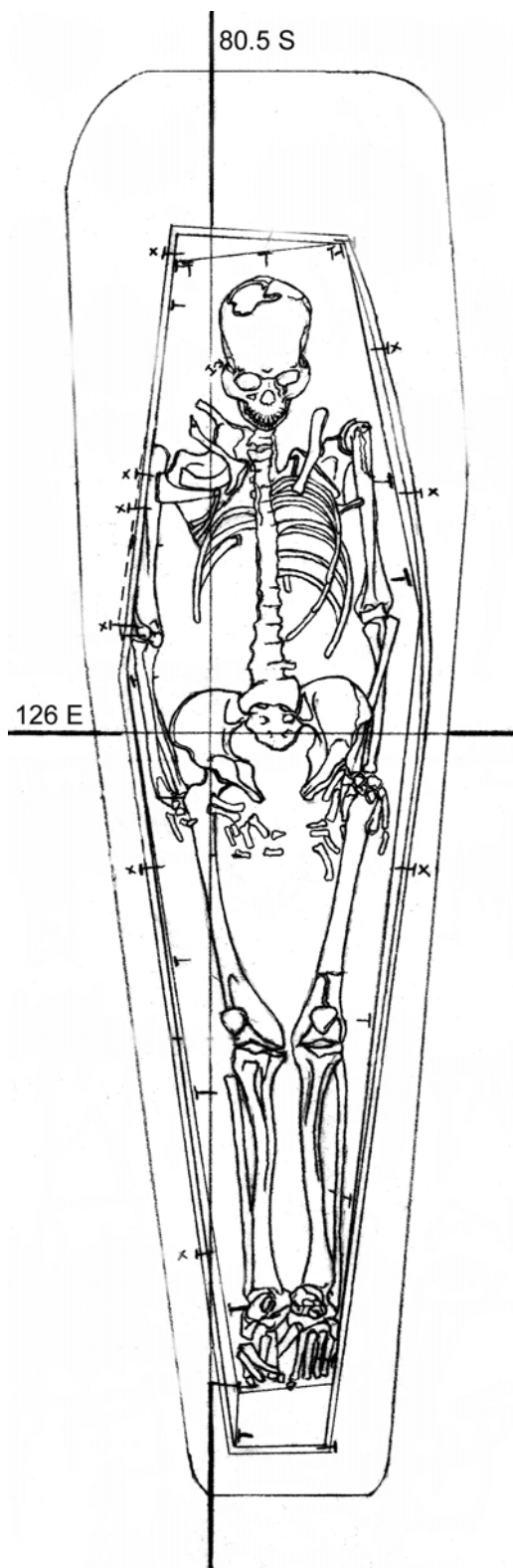
Burial #: 332

Drawn by:

Date: 5/7/92

Drawing #: 716



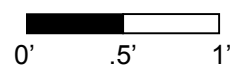


Burial #: 332

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 5/18/92

Drawing #: 741



Burial 333

Catalog # 1613

Datum Point: 94

Grid coordinates: S81.5/E230.5

Elevation of Cranium: 1.14' asl

Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 333 held the remains of a man aged 45 to 55 years. The grave was located in the southeast area of the excavated site. The soil in the grave shaft was described as pinkish-grey silty sand, with yellow clay mottling and streaks of orange sand. The grave had been dug into a ceramic dump (designated as Feature 39) that spread over this area of the cemetery from a nearby kiln operation. The shaft outline was first recorded during the excavation of Units 32 and 33 in April 1992, and at that time was designated as Stratum IV, Level 1, Catalog #1594. After excavation, this grave was assigned catalog numbers 1613 and 1618 as well. In the laboratory, some grave fill ceramics that had been bagged with catalog numbers 1594, 1613, and 1618 were consolidated and given catalog #2257.

The grave shaft was heavily laden with ceramic waste. Sherds from salt-glazed stoneware vessels totaled 1,238, in addition to 1,353 pieces of kiln furniture and 609 pieces of fired waste material. Field notes refer to sherds recovered from under the coffin floor, which may have fallen into the grave while it was being dug. They were not cataloged separately and thus are indistinguishable from the grave fill artifacts. The grave fill held a variety of other cultural material, including: 2 sherds of glass; nails and unidentified iron conglomerations; several pieces of brick; a single sherd of creamware (providing a *terminus post quem* of circa 1760); and 5 fragments of oyster shell and a piece of coral identified as *Acropora palmate* (originating in the Caribbean or the Gulf of Mexico). The same type of coral was recovered from the grave shaft of Burial 353, which also lay within the ceramic dump. The coral may have been present on the ground surface or within the ceramic waste deposit at the time of the interment.

The man was buried in a rectangular coffin, the lid of which was identified at an elevation of 1.67' asl. A wood sample from the coffin bottom was identified as loblolly pine. Numerous nails and nail fragments were recorded *in situ*, including several positioned vertically. The man's body was positioned with his head to the west, supine, with his head and feet turned to the right. His right arm lay alongside his body with the elbow slightly flexed. His left arm lay straight with the wrist turned inward, so that his left hand rested on his pelvis. The skeleton was in fair condition overall, with some breakage and erosion. Excavators noted a pipe notch on the lower left canine tooth.

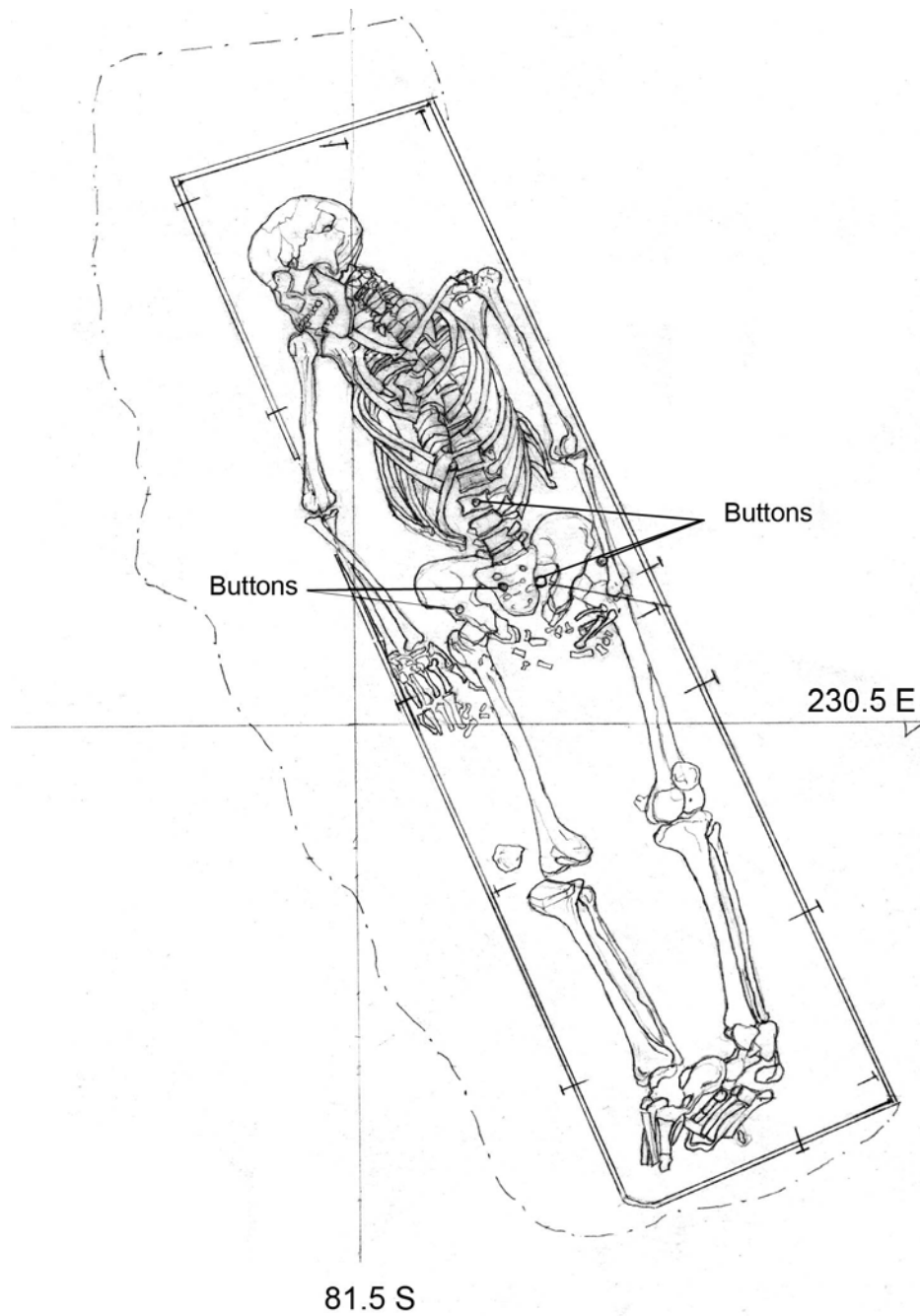
Six bone buttons were found in association with Burial 333, positioned on and around his pelvic



region. The buttons measured 1.1 cm (3 buttons), 1.3 cm (2 buttons), and 2.0 cm (1 button) in diameter. All were center-drilled and resembled buttons used on historic undergarments. An iron handle from a pocketknife was recovered, but its provenience was not recorded. No pins were noted in association with this burial.

Burial 333 did not overlap any other excavated burials, although it could not be determined whether additional burials lay underneath, since this area of the site was not fully excavated. The nearest burial, Burial 353, lay about one foot to the south. It is possible Burials 333 and an aligned burial located seven feet to the north, Burial 357, were contemporary interments.

As noted, the grave shaft of Burial 333 contained a sherd of creamware, which provided a TPQ of 1760 and places this burial in the Late Middle Group. The coffin of Burial 333 was four-sided, but rectangular, unlike the tapered coffins that are believed to be from the early cohort. The rectangular coffin shape does not appear to be temporally diagnostic.

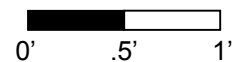


Burial #: 333

Drawn by: K.Eilberg

Date: 7/23/92

Drawing #: 892



Burial 334

Series 62

Catalog # 1615

Datum Point: 89

Grid coordinates: S89/E251

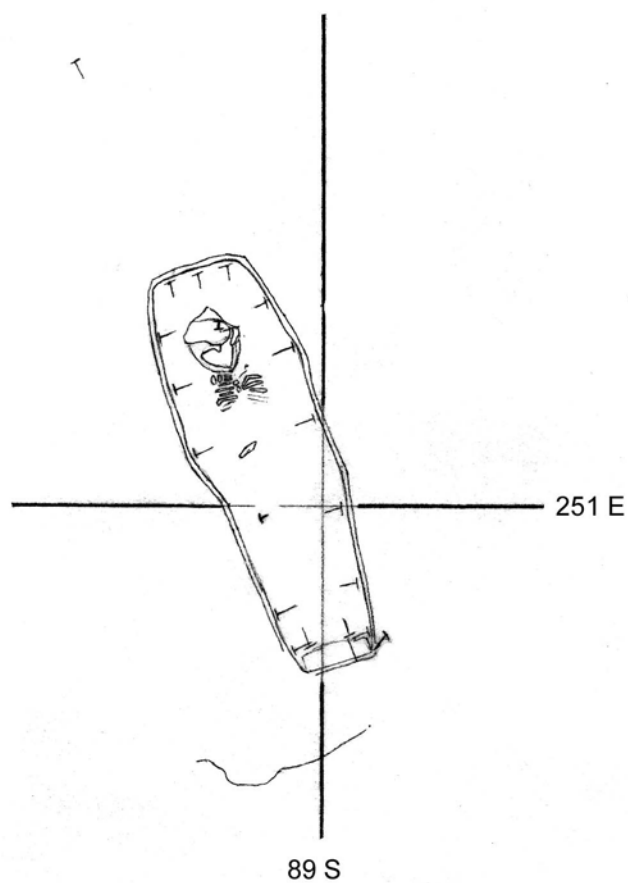
Elevation of Cranium: 1.63' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 334 was the grave of a subadult, and the very small skeletal remains and coffin size suggested that the deceased was an infant. The grave was located in the far southeastern part of the excavated site, at the rear of Lot 22, which had been heavily disturbed. The grave shaft outline was not recorded, nor was the fill soil described, but oyster shell fragments were recovered from the shaft fill. The coffin was clearly visible and nails were recorded *in situ* around the bottom perimeter.

Most of the remains had eroded away, leaving only cranial elements, a few traces of ribs, and a few possible stains from other post-cranial elements. A straight pin was noted *in situ* on the skull and recovered. The skull position indicated that the infant had been laid out supine with the head to the west.

Burial 334 lay immediately beneath the southeast part of Burial 319, a grave of a woman of unknown age. It was at approximately the same elevation as the nearby Burial 320, of a child aged 2 to 4 years. Burials 320 and 334 may have been deliberately aligned or even shared a grave, and Burial 319 postdated both. Burial 361 lay beneath 319 as well, but pre-dated the others. Based on the stratigraphic relationships among these graves, Burial 334 has been designated a Middle Group burial.

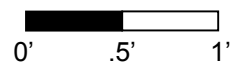


Burial #: 334

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 5/6/92

Drawing #: 712



Burials 335 and 356

Catalog # 1616 and 1751

Datum Point: 92

Grid coordinates: S84.5/E248

Elevation of Cranium: 0.36' asl and -0.01' asl

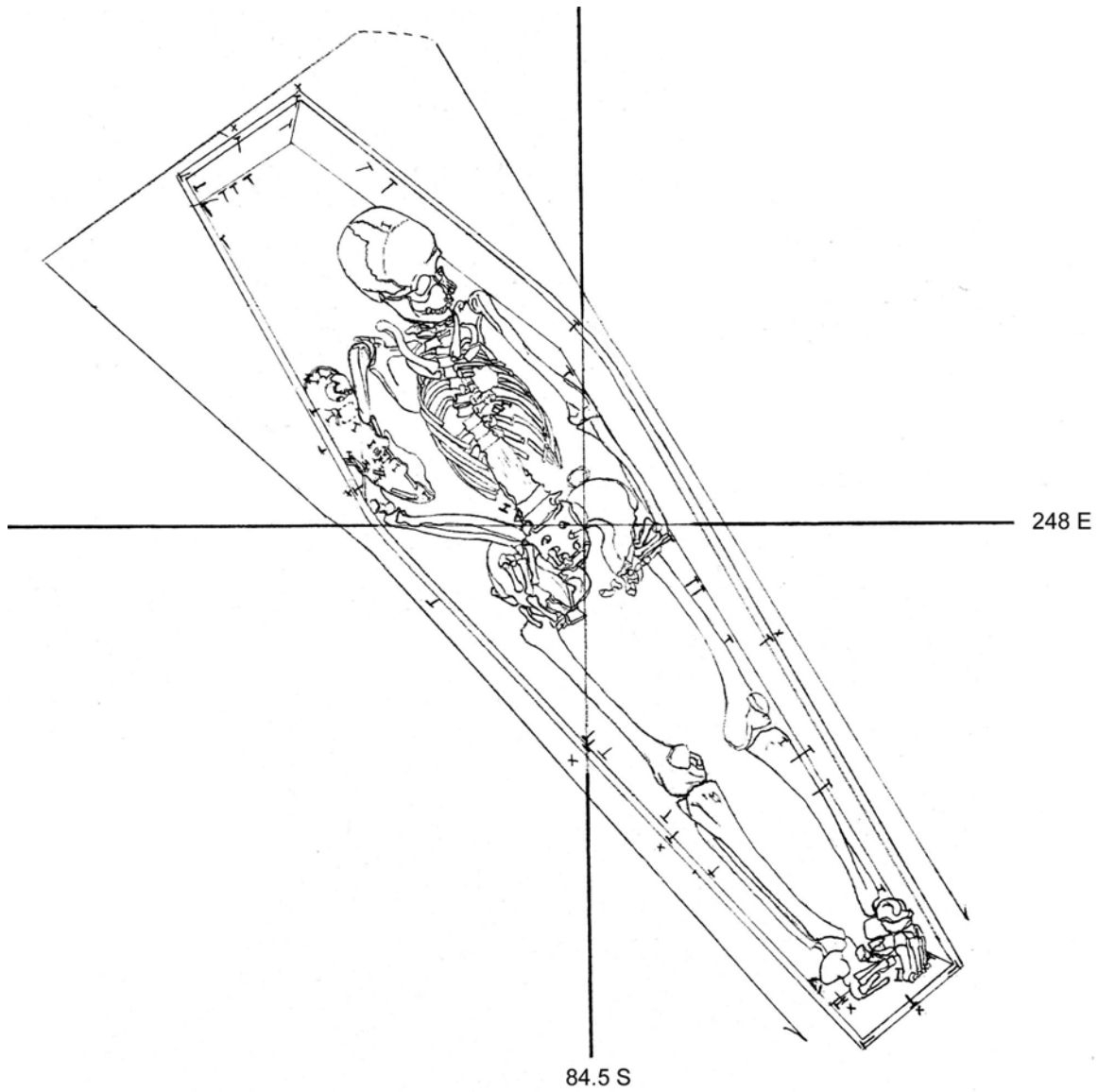
Temporal Group: Middle

Burials 335/356, located in Lot 22 at the eastern end of the excavation site, held the co-interred remains of a woman between 25 and 35 years old (Burial 335) and a newborn infant (Burial 356). The grave shaft outline was straight-sided, wide at the head and tapering toward the foot. (Note: the eastern edge of the grave shaft was recorded within Excavation Unit 49, as Stratum IV, levels 1 and 2, and was given catalog numbers 1972 and 1980.) The grave fill soil was described as sandy and loose, and contained only two sherds of salt-glazed stoneware and two of kiln furniture. This burial appeared to have placed outside the stoneware dump in the area to the west.

The coffin lid and walls were described as an organic stain with traces of wood throughout. The lid was recorded at an elevation of 1.4' at the southwest end and 0.85' at the northeast end. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the top and bottom perimeters, with nine vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides. A tack was recovered in association with this burial (the bag was labeled as Burial 356, but a specific provenience was not recorded). The field drawing depicts a large space between the woman's cranium and the headboard of the coffin. The apparent shift in the woman's position was explained as downward slippage of the skeletal remains, causing the feet, which lay at an elevation of 0.24', to press against the coffin's footboard. This is consistent with the field notes, which indicated that the area sloped sharply from west to east and east to south.

The woman and infant were buried together in a hexagonal coffin. The woman lay supine, her head to the west. Cradled on her flexed right arm lay the remains of the infant. The woman's right hand rested on her right innominate and the left hand rested on her left femur. The infant's remains were incomplete, with only traces of the cranial vault, recorded at an elevation of -0.01', incomplete long bones, ribs and vertebral fragments remaining. Seven straight pins were found with the woman's skeleton: three under the mandible, one on the cranium, two on the left ribs, and one adjacent to the lumbar vertebrae. The infant was buried with at least seventeen straight pins, noted throughout the remains. Excavators also observed remnants of what they identified as the infant's shroud, and the project conservator took samples; however, no such samples were identified or cataloged in the laboratory.

Burials 335 and 356 were probably a mother and child, who died during or soon after the infant's birth. The grave has been assigned to the default Middle temporal group.

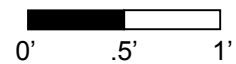


Burial #: 335

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 5/23/92

Drawing #: 755



Burial 336

Series 27

Catalog # 1625

Datum Point: 83

Grid coordinates: S83/E125.5

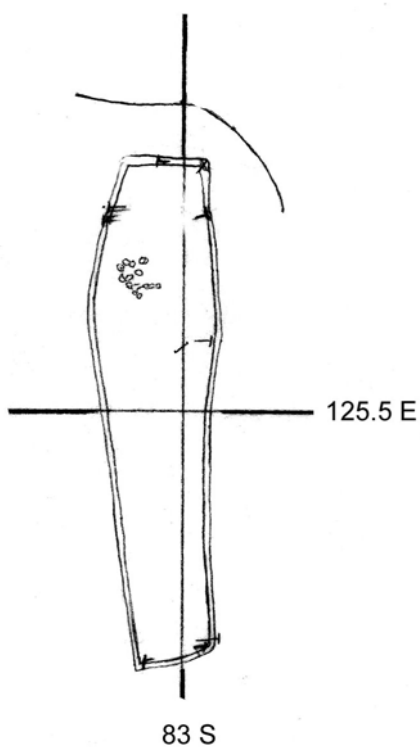
Elevation of cranial remains: 0.60' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 336 was the grave of a child between 6 and 12 months old. The only remains preserved were some teeth found within the vestiges of a coffin.

The coffin lid was observed at 1.09' asl, and the bottom was reached at 0.69'. Several nails were recorded, at both the head and foot. Two of the top nails were probably from the bottom corner of the overlying burial, Burial 315; however, these nails were bagged in the field together with nails from Burial 336, and could not be differentiated in the lab. The coffin shape was indistinct, but was probably hexagonal, and samples of the wood were collected but not identified. A single straight pin was recorded *in situ* near the center of the coffin interior, but was not recovered. The field drawing indicated that a fragment of animal bone was present along with the child's remains, but the laboratory did not identify any faunal remains.

Burial 315, of a woman aged 30 to 40 years, lay directly above Burial 336, but offset by about one foot. The placement of the woman's grave appeared to have been deliberate, although not simultaneous (in general, infants were placed above adults in shared graves). The infant's burial may have been marked, and the woman's grave placed in reference to the grave marker. Both graves are assigned to the default Middle Group.

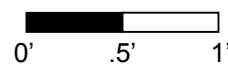


Burial #: 336

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 5/5/92

Drawing #: 711



Burial 337

Catalog # 1628

Datum Point: 85

Grid coordinates: S37/E130

Elevation of Cranium: -0.67' asl

Temporal Group: Late

A man aged 40 to 50 years was laid to rest in Burial 337. His grave was located in the northernmost excavated area of the cemetery, in the central part of Lot 17. The soil that surrounded his remains was described as light yellow-brown, dry, compacted silty clay. It was strewn with fragments of animal bone, predominately from unidentified medium or large mammals, sheep, and cow. The cow remains included many pieces of hoof, phalange and metatarsus, suggesting waste material from the dump identified in this part of the site. Oyster and clam shell fragments were recovered from the grave fill, as were a broad variety of ceramic wares. Excavators collected 9 sherds of Delftware, 2 sherds of white salt-glazed stoneware, 5 pieces of coarse salt-glazed stoneware, 1 sherd of undecorated creamware from a large bowl, a sherd of redware, a sherd from a Staffordshire slipware plate, and a whole stoneware kiln-furniture spacer. The grave fill also yielded fragments of hand-wrought nails, an unidentifiable iron mass, brick fragments, bits of intrusive mortar and plastic, and smoking pipe fragments.

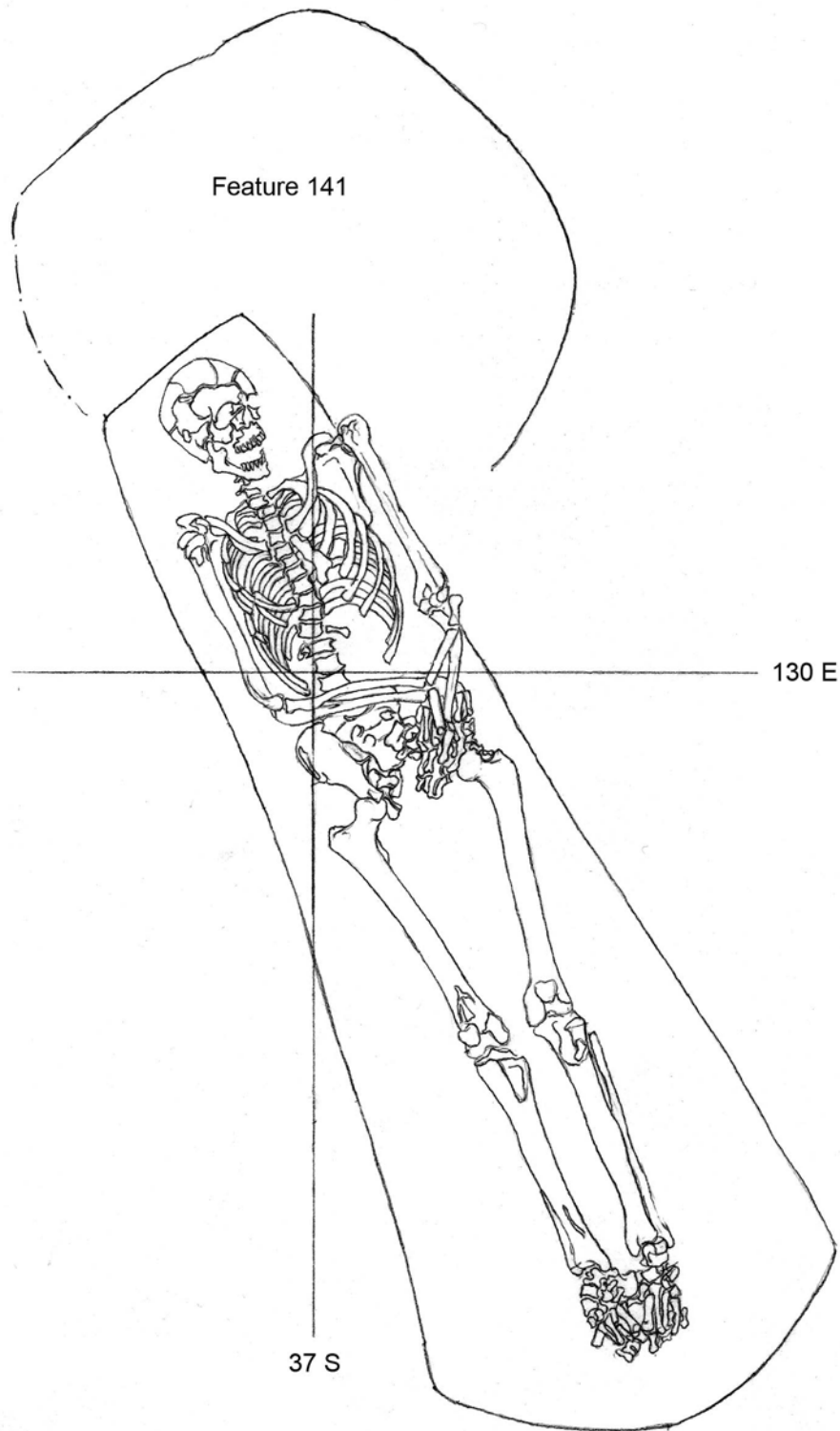
The man was buried without a coffin. He was laid in supine position, with his head to the west and his legs extended. His right arm was crossed over his torso, with the elbow bent at nearly a right angle and his hand on his left hip. His left arm extended almost straight downward, with the forearm crossed over the right wrist and the left hand on the pelvis.

During excavation, this burial was flooded with water and several bones were damaged or lost. The condition of the bones prior to this unfortunate incident was described as generally good, although it was noted that there was some soft bone, and that the surrounding soil was of the same color and texture as the remaining bone. No pins were found with this burial.

The westernmost portion of Burial 337 overlapped the southeastern quadrant of Feature 141, a pit that apparently predated the burial. The pit contained ash, animal bone, shell, and sherds of delft, white salt-glazed stoneware, and Jackfield ware, with an overall *terminus post quem* for the fill of circa 1740. Its contents generally suggest a trash pit, but it may have been a pit dug for some other purposed that was later filled with household-type refuse. An alternative hypothesis, that Feature 141 represents a fire pit that was used during funeral ceremonies, is worth considering, but less likely given the probable fill date. The assemblage from the pit fill points to the middle of the 18th century, prior to the time burials were likely to have been conducted in this area (in the 1780s or 90s based on the analysis presented in Chapters 4 and 9). The presence of caudal bones from at least five juvenile sheep suggests that the pit may have been used at

some point in time to dispose of the trimmed tails of animals brought to the common to graze.

Several other coffinless burials (Burials 210, 262, 323, and 364, men ranging in age from late teens through mid-40s, and Burial 276, a woman in her early 20s) were located in relative proximity and at similar elevations, although no burials appeared to be in alignment with this one. Based on the location of the grave, north of the former boundary fence, Burial 337 has been assigned to the Late temporal group.

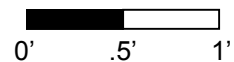


Burial #: 337

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 6/3/92

Drawing #: 784



Burial 338

Series 55

Catalog # 1630

Datum Point: 83 (3.89' asl)

Grid coordinates: S84.5/E133.5

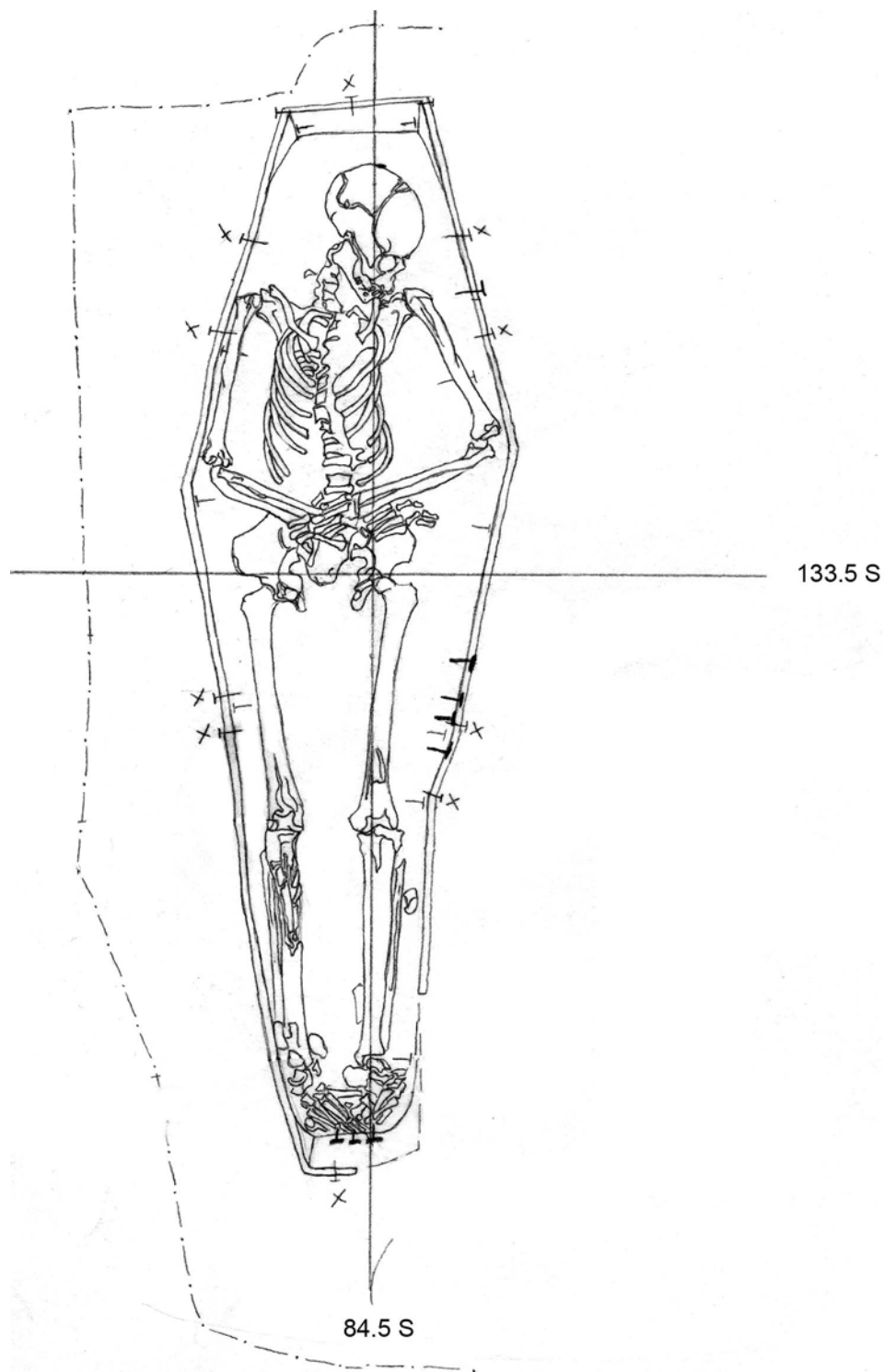
Elevation of Cranium: 0.69' asl

Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 338 held the remains of a woman aged 33 to 65 years in a grave at the rear of Lot 17. Its shaft outline was not visible on the north and barely discernable on the south, east, and west. Grave shaft soil was not described in field notes. Excavators collected a lithic fragment from the fill; it was not cataloged in the laboratory and may have been deemed non-cultural. The grave shaft also contained skeletal elements not associated with this burial; they were believed to be from Burial 350, a very disturbed grave of a probable adult, which was located immediately to the north beneath Burial 314. Burial 350 may have extended beneath Burial 338.

The coffin, first recorded at an elevation of 1.18', was hexagonal in shape. Many nails were recorded around its perimeter, including numerous vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides. The woman had been laid supine with her head to the west, her left hand crossed over her right, both resting on her pelvis. Skeletal remains were in fair to poor condition, with the face severely eroded. Excavators noted a single shroud pin, with hair attached, on the cranium, but neither hair nor pin was recovered. The field records refer to seeds recovered from the inside of the coffin, but they were not cataloged in the laboratory.

Burial 314 lay immediately to the north of Burial 338, at approximately the same elevation. Archaeologists excavated Burial 338 some six weeks after Burial 314, and the relationship was not recorded. The lack of discrete grave shaft outlines for each burial raises the possibility that they shared a grave. The presence of bones from Burial 350 in both grave shafts supports this possibility. Because of their disturbance to the earlier grave, Burials 314 and 338 have been assigned to the Late Middle temporal group.

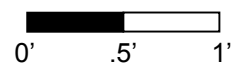


Burial #: 338

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 5/26/92

Drawing #: 756



Burial 339

Catalog # 1650

Datum Point: 83

Grid coordinates:

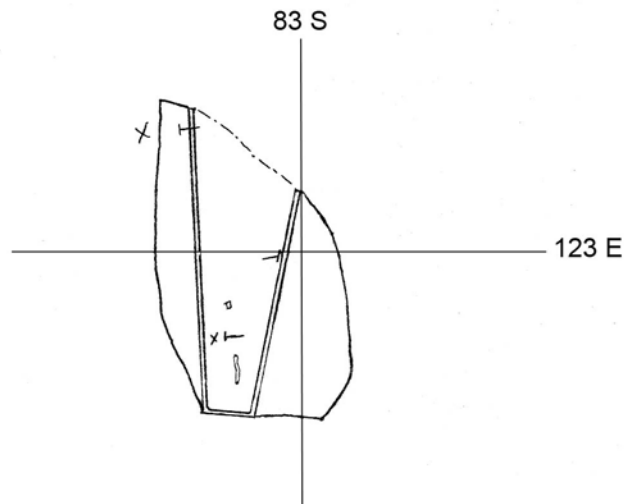
Elevation of highest skeletal elements: 1.39' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 339 consisted of bone fragments from a subadult of undetermined age, found at the foot end of a partially preserved coffin. The field records and photographs indicate that the grave shaft was filled with clayey soil that was slightly paler than the surrounding soil. Excavators noted no relationship between this burial and nearby Burials 270 and 336, Middle period interments of an adult male and an infant less than 1 year old.

The coffin lid lay at an elevation of 1.52' asl, the bottom at 1.3'. Three nails were recorded *in situ*: two at the top and one at the bottom. Because the coffin was truncated mid-length, its shape could not be determined; the extant portion tapered toward the foot, indicating that it was either hexagonal or trapezoidal. Four whole and two partial seeds, provisionally identified as jimson weed, were recovered from inside the coffin. They were not salvaged after the destruction of the World Trade Center.

Burial 339 was probably disturbed by backhoe operation during the excavation, as were other burials to the west. In the absence of temporal evidence to place it more precisely in time, Burial 339 has been assigned to the Middle Group.

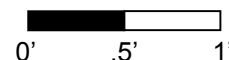


Burial #: 339

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 5/11/92

Drawing #: 725



Burial 340

Catalog # 1651

Datum Point: 88

Grid coordinates: S88.5/E236.5

Elevation of Cranium: 0.27' asl

Temporal Group: Early

Burial 340 was of a woman between 39.3 and 64.4 years old. One of the most notable individuals at the African Burial Ground, she had been interred wearing a strand of beads and cowrie shells at her hips and a bracelet of beads on the right wrist.

The soil within the grave was described as brown sandy loam, heavily mottled with yellow clay. The field notes state that the concentration of yellow clay was greater in her grave than in those adjacent; the clay was probably redeposited subsoil. The character of the soil and the absence of ceramic debris in the grave shaft (also in direct contrast to nearby burials) support our assignment of this burial to the Early period of Burial Ground use. No cultural material of any kind was observed in her grave fill, with the possible exception of some brick fragments (not collected). Excavators made frequent reference to the presence of another, later burial lying to the north and lower than Burial 340, which had apparently caused the woman's remains to slump downward on the left side; however, no abutting burial was excavated.

The woman's tapered, four-sided coffin had a bottom of red cedar and sides and lid of eastern white pine. The lid was encountered at an elevation of 0.81' asl. Numerous nails and nail fragments were recovered, including several in vertical positions. Some vertical nails appeared to have been from the coffin bottom.

The deceased was laid to rest with her body supine, head to the west. Her legs and arms were extended and her hands lay on her pelvis. Skeletal high elevation, at the cranium, was 0.27' asl, and the skeletal low elevation was -0.2'. The preservation of her remains was notably poor, but dentition had preserved well and yielded valuable information. The woman's incisors were modified to hourglass and "peg" shapes, considered to be diagnostic of African birth and childhood.

Eleven straight pins were recorded *in situ*: eight on the top of the cranium, one on the cervical area, and two lower on the torso. One of the pins, recovered from the right side of the torso, was noticeably larger than the others (4.3 cm long and .2 cm thick) and had a ball-shaped head (.3 cm in diameter). None of the pins survived whole at the time of the artifact inventory.

Most of the beads were recorded *in situ*, and most were in a clearly linear arrangement, though some had been displaced from their original locations. Eight were found during examination and water screening of the soil removed from around the right hand and pelvis, and two beads were recovered during cleaning of the skeletal remains at the

Howard University laboratory. A total of 112 glass beads were ultimately recovered. The waist strand also included nine cowrie shells, also drawn *in situ*, of which only seven were cataloged in the laboratory (possibly two were misidentified in the field or did not survive removal).

Most of the beads were simple drawn glass beads. Of the waist beads, 58 were blue, 1 was plain black, 6 were light gold, and 3 were colorless or transparent amber. Several beads were of more intricate design, including a large black bead with gold wavy lines, a large black bead with white glass lines, and a faceted bead made of red amber. The waist-bead strand appeared to have circled once around the woman's body, though most of the beads were recovered from her sides. The shells were interspersed with the beads.

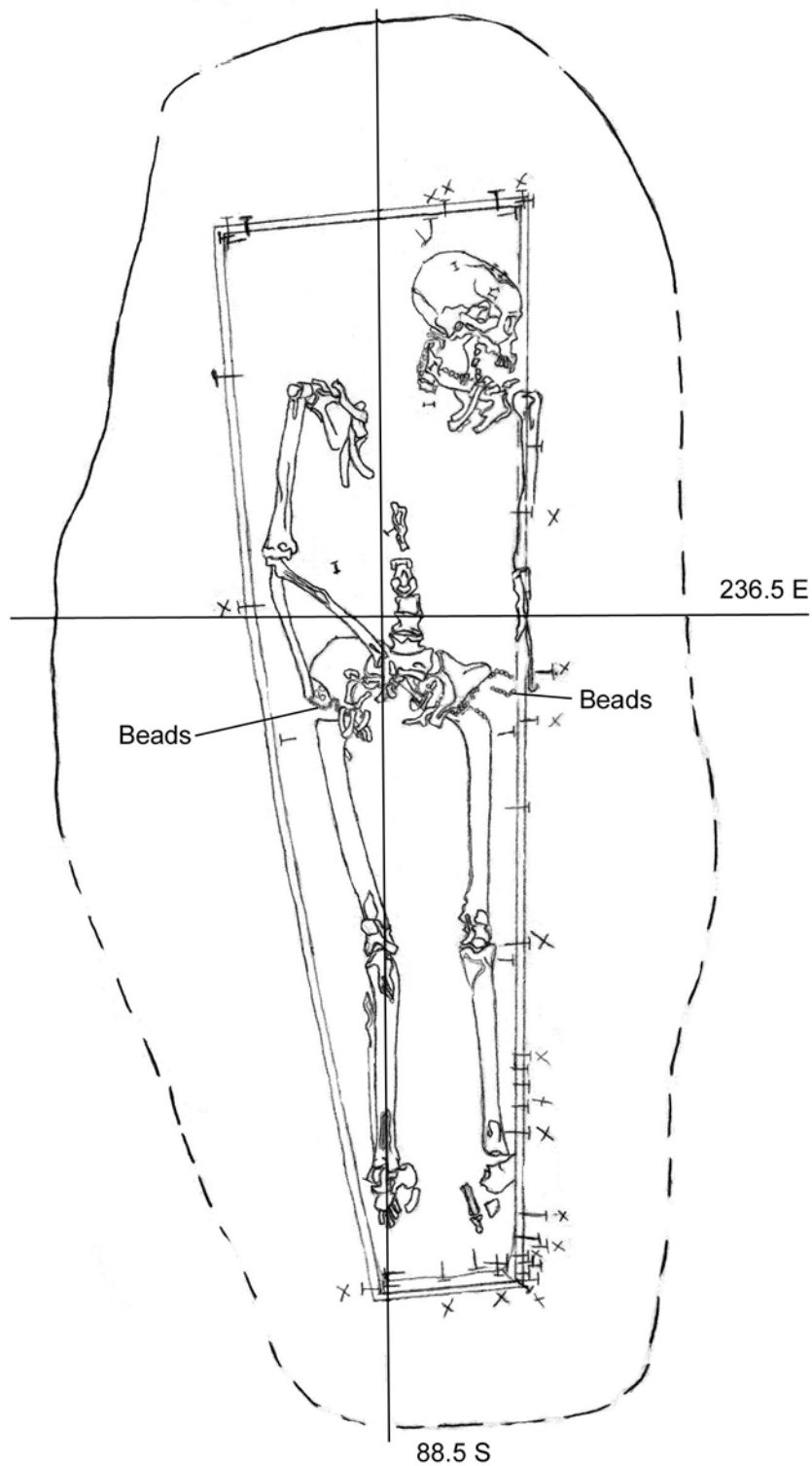


Excavators originally believed that some of the beads (a line of tiny, alternating blue-green and pale yellow beads) were worn at the woman's right wrist, but later decided that all beads were probably from the strand at her waist, because no hand or wrist bones



underlay *in situ* beads. Yet the interpretation of the distinct strand of alternating blue-green and yellow beads as a bracelet is compatible with its location beneath extant hand/wrist bones. Fifteen yellow beads and 26 blue-green beads were recovered; of this number, 15 were found aligned in an alternating pattern (the others were apparently disturbed). The interpretation of these as a bracelet or as part of the waist bead strand must remain unresolved.

An apparently unused kaolin pipe bowl and joining stem were recovered from beneath the woman's pelvis. The stem portion was bored at 6/64" diameter. The pipe appeared to have been placed beneath the woman at the time of burial. Based on the tapered four-sided coffin shape and the dearth of ceramic debris in the grave shaft, Burial 340 has been designated an Early group interment.

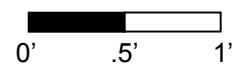


Burial #: 340

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 5/29/92

Drawing #: 740



Burial 341

Series 37

Catalog # 1652

Datum Point: 94

Grid coordinates: S87.5/E229.5

Elevation of Cranium: 1.26' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

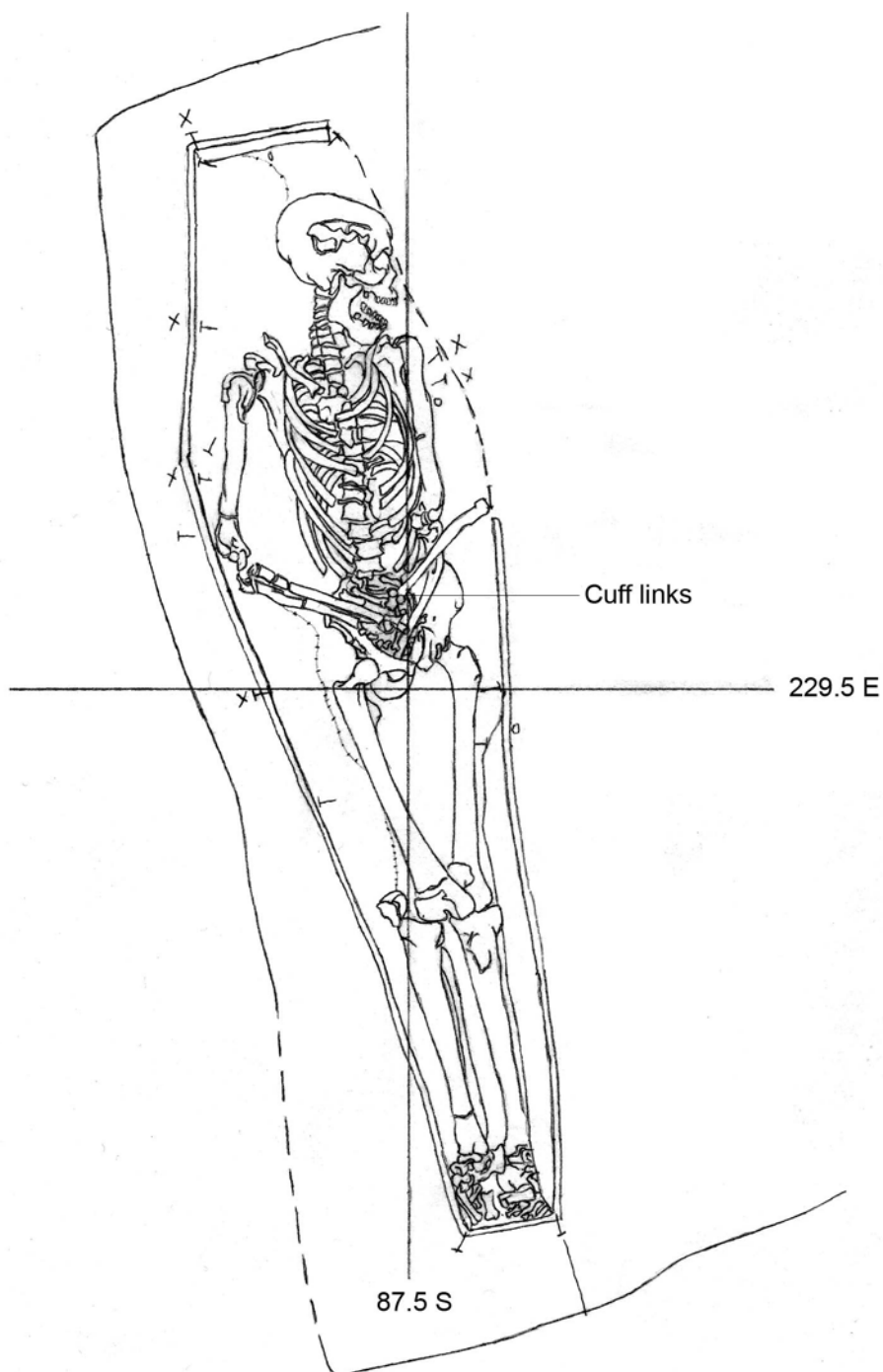
Burial 341, located at the far rear of Lot 20 ½ at the eastern end of the excavated site, held the remains of a man whose age could not be determined. The grave cut, which was shared with Burial 397, was recorded as rectangular in shape. The grave shaft contained hundreds of fragments of salt-glazed stoneware and kiln furniture, along with a few fragments of redware, fragments of brick, a nail shank, a mammal bone and oyster shell fragments (the latter not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001). Two possible ochre deposits were also recorded *in situ*, one at the head of the coffin and one by the middle of the right femur, but there was no indication that they were sampled for identification.

The northern side of the coffin was recorded at an elevation of 1.69' and the southern side at 1.99'. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the top and bottom perimeter of the coffin, with six vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides. A screw was later identified in the laboratory among the coffin nails, but its original location is not known. Samples of the coffin wood, which were described as powdery, were taken but not identified; they were presumed destroyed on September 11, 2001. Field records indicate that the northern side of the coffin had collapsed over the skeletal remains. The man had been buried in a hexagonal coffin, supine, with his head to the west and hands crossed at the pelvis, left over right. His left humerus and ulna were slightly disarticulated.

A single pair of cuff links was recorded *in situ* on the distal end of the left radius. They were cast of copper alloy, octagonal in shape with a modified egg and dart design. Each end was cast as a single unit comprised of face and shank; the shank portion was then drilled to accommodate the link. The faces measured 18 mm in diameter. A straight pin was also recorded *in situ* on the third thoracic vertebrae.



Burial 341 directly overlay Burial 397, a Middle group grave of a woman aged 30 to 40 years. The burials were precisely aligned with each other, indicating that they probably shared a grave. The grave may have been aligned with Burials 366 and 353 to the north: these were Middle group graves of an adult aged 34 to 62 and a man between 24 and 34, respectively. Based on these relationships, Burial 341 is considered a Middle group burial.

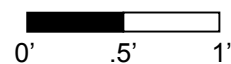


Burial #: 341

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 5/15/92

Drawing #: 736



Burial 342

Series 47

Catalog # 1660

Datum Point: 85

Grid coordinates: S50/E129

Elevation of Cranium: -0.73' asl

Temporal Group: Late

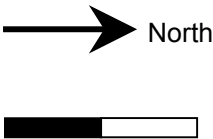
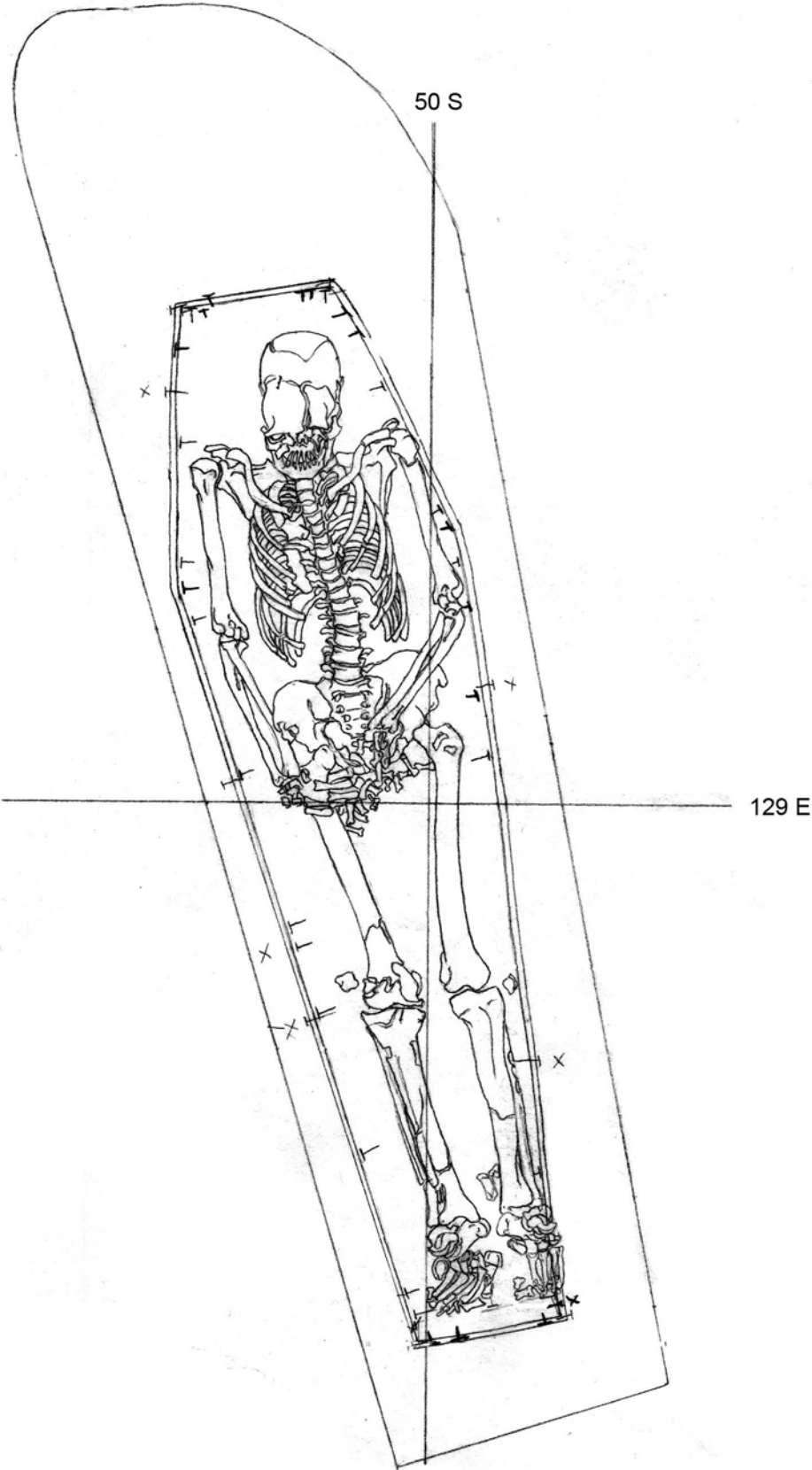
Burial 342 held remains identified as a probable woman between 25 and 35 years of age. The grave was located in the central part of Lot 17, in the northern part of the excavated area. Two post holes (Features 145 and 146) were recorded on the south side of Burial 342. The shaft outline was ovoid at the west end and rectangular at the east end, with straight sides. Excavators noted that the top of the grave shaft had been removed during construction activity. The fill soil was described on an opening plan of the area, but the extant copy of this map is not legible. It contained three salt-glazed stoneware sherds. The excavators noted kiln furniture, but none was cataloged in the laboratory. No animal bone or shell was recovered from the grave shaft fill.

The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of -0.41', the bottom at -1.52'. It was hexagonal in shape, with the footboard sloping outward toward the top. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the top and bottom perimeters of the coffin. A wood sample from an unspecified location was identified as pine. The sample may have been organic material recovered from the southeast corner of the coffin, possibly wood shavings. The woman was in supine position with her hands on her pelvis and her head to the west. Skeletal remains were in poor condition, the skull crushed and long bones fractured.

A straight pin with hair was recovered from the skull and another from the sacrum, beneath the left radius. A copper-alloy aglet broken into two pieces was recovered from the burial but its location was not recorded. It is possible one of the pins identified in the field was actually the aglet.



The north edge of Burial 342 was approximately 1.5' beneath the south edge of Burial 327, a Late group grave of a man between 35 and 45 years old. Both burials were probably interred before the animal waste dumping in this part of the site; alternatively, they may have been beyond the area of the deposit. The graves may have been part of a north-south row that extended from Burial 337 at the north to Burial 338 at the south; these burials were predominately of men, and spanned several temporal groups. Based on the location north of the former cemetery boundary fence, Burial 342 has been assigned to the Late group.



Burial 343

Catalog # 1663

Datum Point: 106

Grid coordinates: S60/E130

Elevation of Cranium: -0.02'

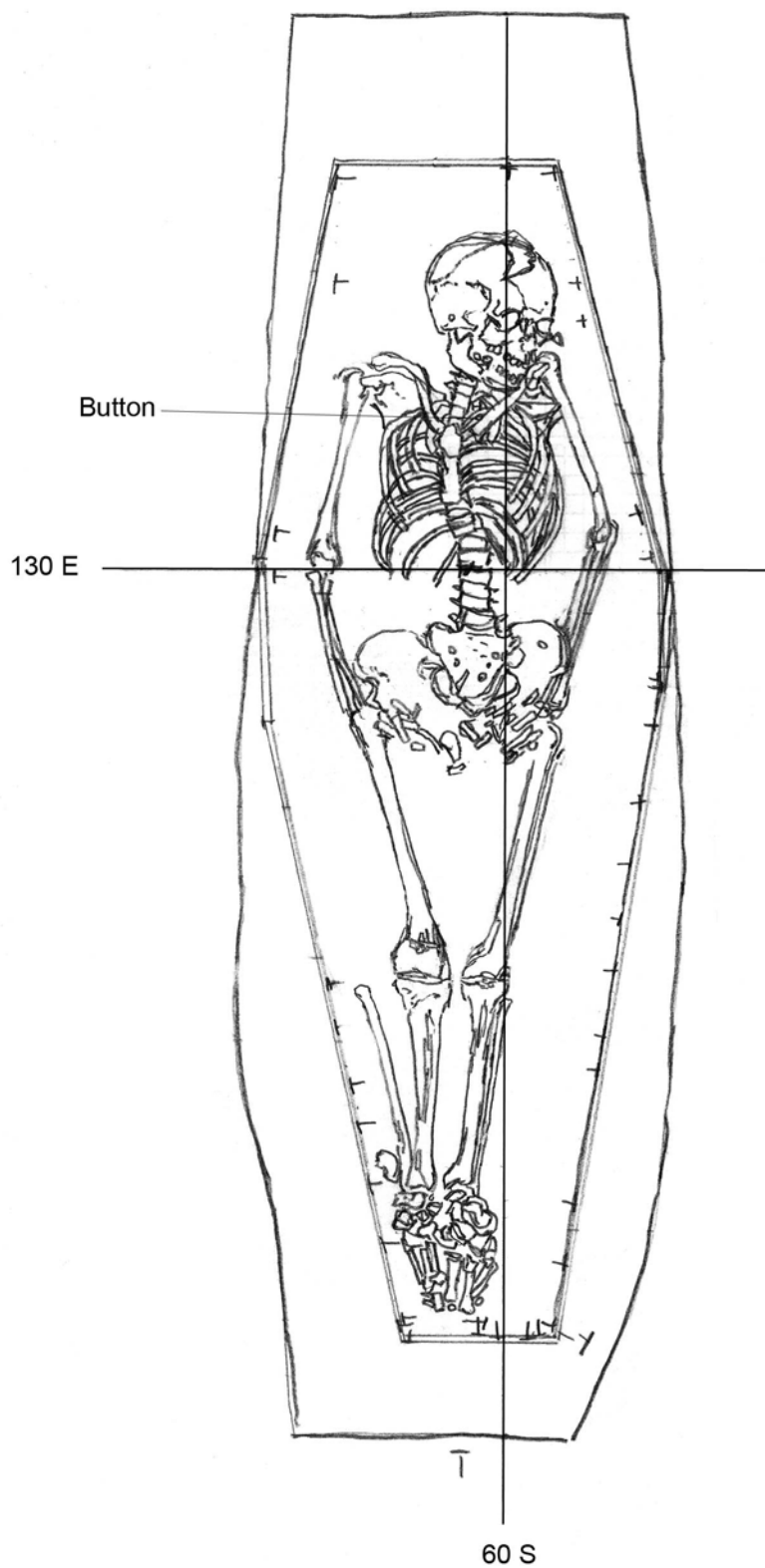
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 343 held the remains of a man between 19 and 23 years. The grave was located in the northern part of the excavated cemetery, in the rear of Lot 17, immediately to the north of the projected alignment of a fence that once crossed the site. The soil in the grave shaft was reported to be distinctly different between the north and south sides. On the north, the soil was black and silty, and on the south the soil was sandy. A fragment of pipe stem, bored at 5/64", was recovered from the grave fill, as were two bits of salt-glazed stoneware, and three of redware. The most numerous items in the grave fill were animal bones, including rooster foot bones, chicken and other avian bone fragments, sheep, cow (phalanges and metacarpus), and other large mammal bones.

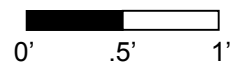
The man's coffin was hexagonal. Its lid was poorly preserved, and an elevation was not obtained. The coffin's north side did not preserve well, but excavators noted several nails in vertical position on the floor, although only two nail fragments were recovered and cataloged. The man had been laid out supine, with his head to the west and legs straight. His arms were extended downward, hands over the pelvis. The skeleton itself was fragile, exacerbated by flooding during excavation. Similar to the discrepancies in grave soil and coffin preservation between north and south sides, excavators noted differential preservation between the north side and the south side of the human remains, with the north (left) side of the body the more intact. The coffin was very wide relative to the skeletal remains.

Excavators noted a copper-alloy button and a straight pin, along with possible cloth, located on the left side of the cervical vertebrae. The button was given field number 343.1, boxed along with the cloth, and sent to conservators. However, the conservation staff never cataloged the item, and it was not present in the collection at the time of the Howard University inventory. Three copper-alloy straight pin fragments are the only burial artifacts cataloged.

Burial 343 may have been located in a north-south row with Burials 354, 342, 369, and 329. The row may extend further south, encompassing Burials 400, 352, 324, 373, 326, 376, 314, 338, and/or the burials that overlap them. Most of these graves were of adult men, encompassing a range of temporal groups. Based on the location north of the former boundary fence, Burial 343 has been assigned to the Late group.



Burial #: 343
Drawn by: E.S.
Date: 5/15/92
Drawing #: 737



Burial 344

Catalog # 1664

Datum Point: 91

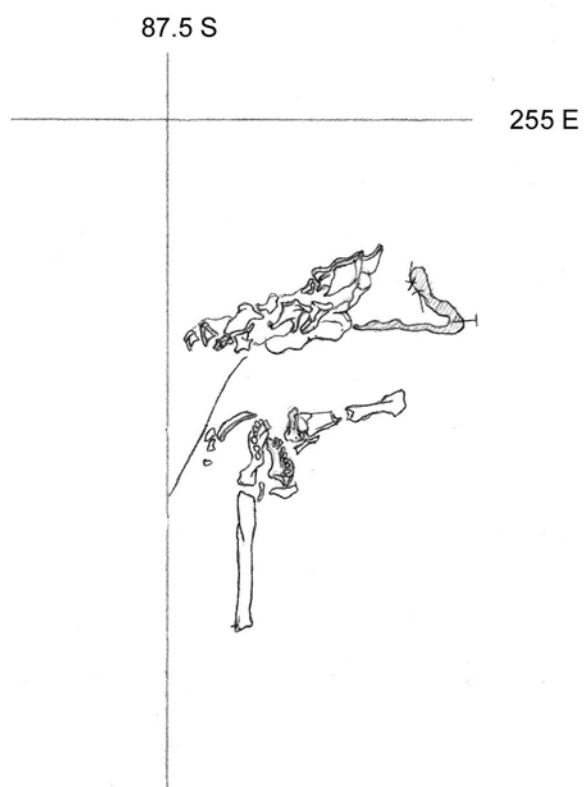
Grid coordinates: S87.5/E255

Elevation of Cranium: 0.84' asl (not cranium)

Temporal Group: Middle

The disturbed, disarticulated and fragmentary remains found in Burial 344 were those of a probable man between 25 and 35 years of age. The area was heavily disturbed by construction of reinforced concrete retaining walls for the 290 Broadway buildings, which took place while archaeological excavation was ongoing. It is not known how many burials were destroyed by this construction; some had probably already been disturbed by historic period construction.

Bricks and modern nails were observed in this disturbed area, along with some human skeletal remains. As the recent disturbance thinned out, the skeletal material that was found below was excavated as Burial 344. The skeletal remains from the overlying matrix were also included with Burial 344. Excavators noted that the bones had apparently been preserved in excellent condition until the time of the disturbance. Some wood staining and nails were present but no coffin outline was discernible, due to the disturbance around this burial. In light of the minimal evidence preserved, Burial 344 has been assigned by default to the Middle temporal group.

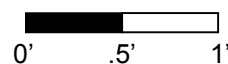


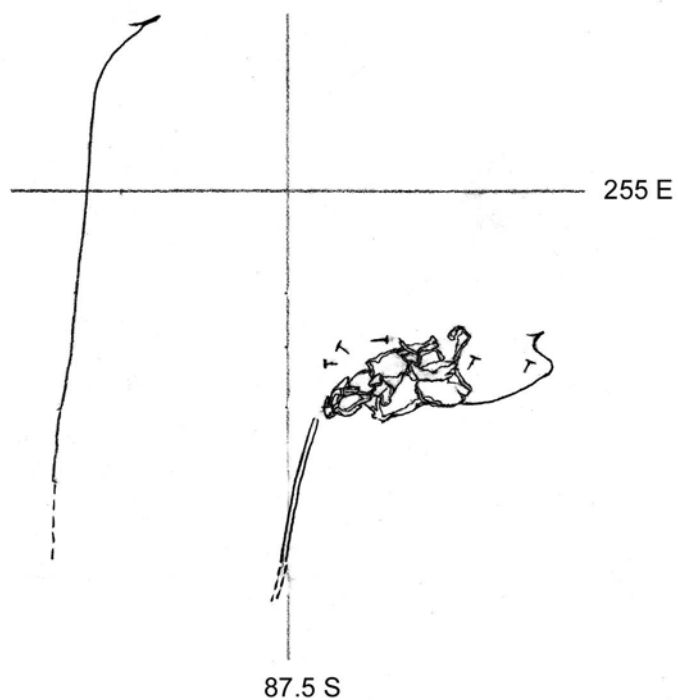
Burial #: 344a

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 5/14/92

Drawing #: 734



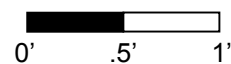


Burial #: 344b

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 5/20/92

Drawing #: 751



Burial 345

Catalog # 1688

Datum Point: 103

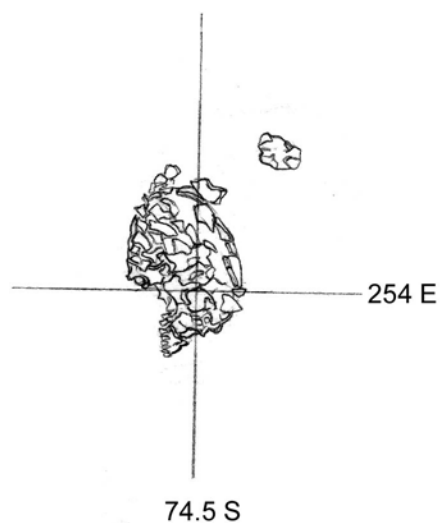
Grid coordinates: S74.5/E254

Elevation of Cranium: 0.52' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 345, located in Lot 22 at the eastern end of the excavation site, held the shattered cranium of an adult, age and sex unknown. The cranium was found in a severely disturbed area that had been machine excavated to the east and west. The soil was described as silty and mixed with demolition debris. When excavators removed the layer of modern disturbance, they exposed a surface that had been disturbed by prior building and demolition episodes. This layer contained crushed and fragmented debris. Both levels contained sparse amounts of stoneware, glass, pipe stems and button fragments. The soil that surrounded the cranium was disturbed and contained small fragments of brick, but no burial-related artifacts were recovered in association with Burial 345.

No grave shaft outline or coffin were noted during excavation of Burial 345; however, excavators working on Burial 375, a Middle period grave of a 16- to 18-year old woman, believed they had found another grave shaft outline to its east, which could imply that Burial 375 disturbed Burial 345. Based on the dearth of evidence to place it earlier or later, Burial 345 has been designated a Middle group interment.

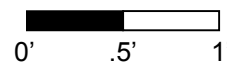


Burial #: 345

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 5/14/92

Drawing #: 735



Burial 346

Catalog # 1695

Datum Point: 106 (2.18' asl)

Grid coordinates: S57.5/E138.5

Elevation of Cranium: -0.25' asl

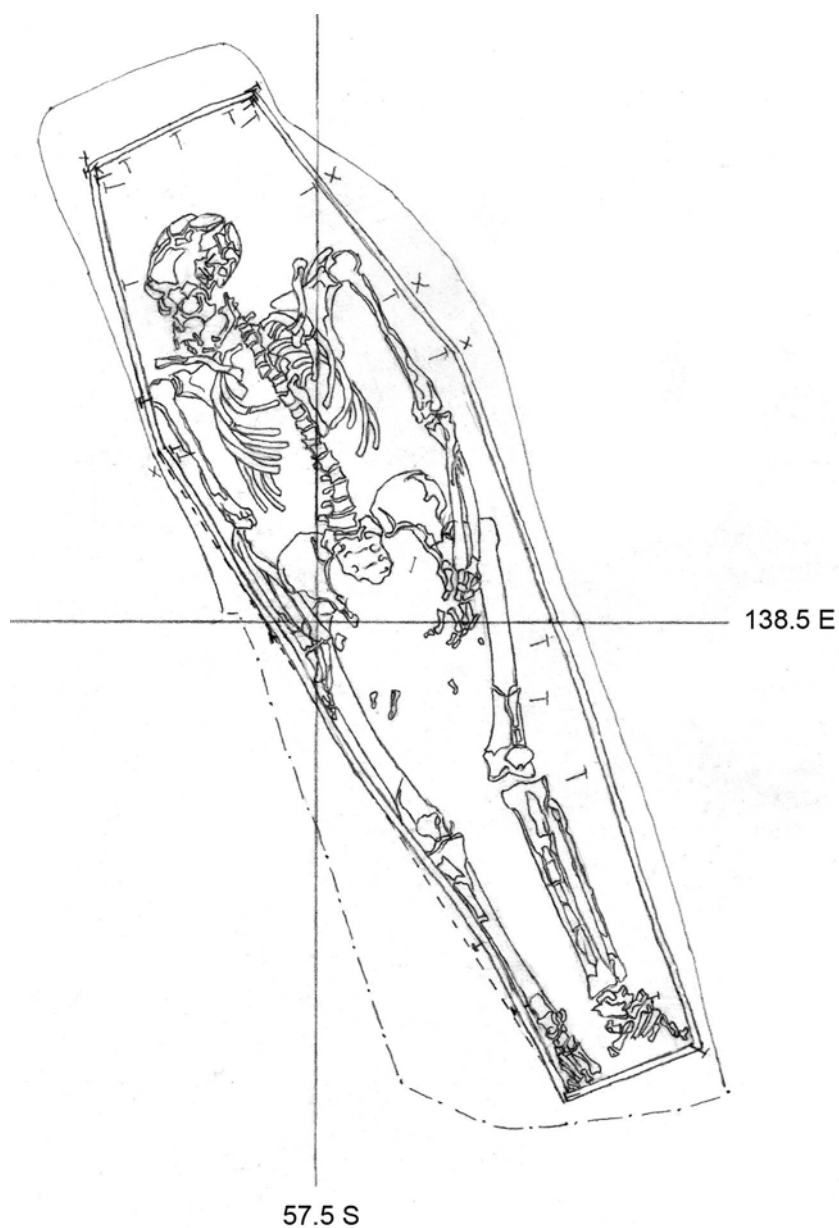
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 346 was of a woman aged 50 to 70 years. Her grave was located along (or possibly immediately to the north of) the projected line of the fence that once ran southwest-to-northeast across the site. The grave shaft was exposed at 0.33' asl, beneath an area that contained disturbed skeletal remains and modern debris. The shaft outline was visible in the western half of the grave and along the north side, but was not clear in the southeast. Fill soil was described as light brownish loamy clay with reddish-orange sand and greyish-brown clay mottling. Tobacco pipe and stoneware fragments and a few pieces of animal bone were recovered from the fill.

The coffin lid, exposed at 0.16' asl, was evident only as patches of grey stain, but the coffin outline was visible on all sides. It was hexagonal in shape, and numerous nails were recorded around its perimeter, including several vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides. The woman had been placed supine with her head to the west and her arms at her sides. The skeletal remains were in very poor condition but complete. They appeared to have been recently compressed, due to heavy machinery having been parked above prior to clearing the area.

Four straight pins were recorded *in situ*: three on the skull and one adjacent to the sacrum. Excavators noted a "substantial amount of hair" preserved with the pins.

Burial 331, a Late group interment represented by a displaced cranium and mandible, overlay Burial 346. Relationships to other unknown burials cannot be ruled out, since this area of the site was not fully excavated. Based on its location north of the former boundary fence, Burial 346 has been assigned to the Late group.

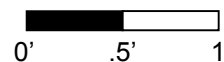


Burial #: 346

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 5/20/92

Drawing #: 750



Burial 347

Series 57

Catalog # 1698

Datum Point: 98

Grid coordinates: S73.5/E130

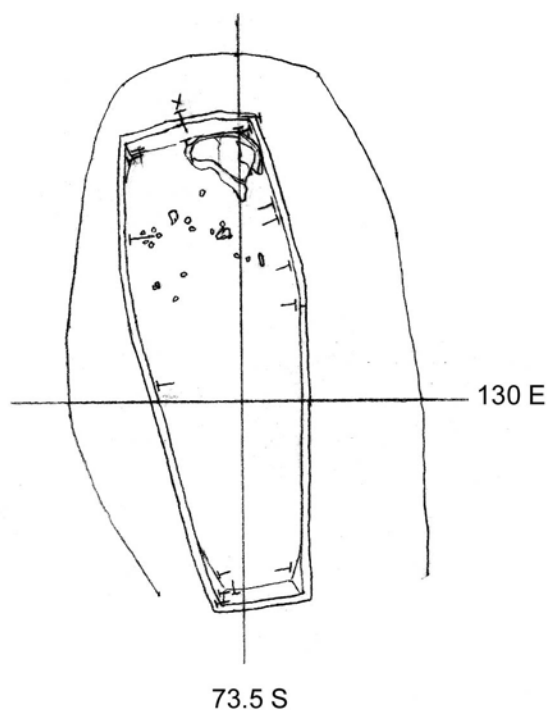
Elevation of Cranium: 0.97' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 347 held the fragmentary remains of an infant aged 6 to 12 months. The grave had been scraped slightly by the backhoe during clearing of the area and its east end was not clearly visible, but the rest of the shaft was clearly delineated and was oval shaped. The shaft fill soil was described as brown sand with grey, yellow, and brown silt mottling. Artifacts recovered from the fill included thirteen salt-glazed stoneware sherds, two pieces of kiln waste, two oyster fragments, limestone, and two unidentifiable large mammal skeletal fragments. There were four seed fragments from an unknown location. The seeds and the mammal fragments were not recovered from the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

The coffin shape was hexagonal. The elevation of the coffin lid was recorded at 1.14' and the bottom was recorded at 0.82'. The excavator noted that the coffin appeared to have collapsed and that the lid had fallen directly onto the bottom of the coffin, making it difficult to distinguish between lid and bottom. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter. The only remains that had preserved were some loose teeth, cranial fragments, and one long bone fragment. The infant had been placed with the head to the west, but postcranial body position could not be determined.

Burial 347 may have been cut on the east edge by interment of an adjacent burial. Three Middle group graves lay to the east: Burial 326 (a man aged 45 to 55), 349 (an infant under 6 months), and 374 (an infant less than 3 months). The field notes for Burial 374 assert that Burial 326 and 349 both cut into the grave of Burial 347, but other excavation records neither dispute nor corroborate this statement. Burial 347 has been assigned to the Middle group.

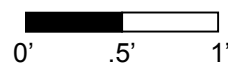


Burial #: 347

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 5/27/92

Drawing #: 761



Burial 348

Catalog # 1702

Datum Point: 99

Grid coordinates: S66/E138

Elevation of Cranium: 1.62' asl

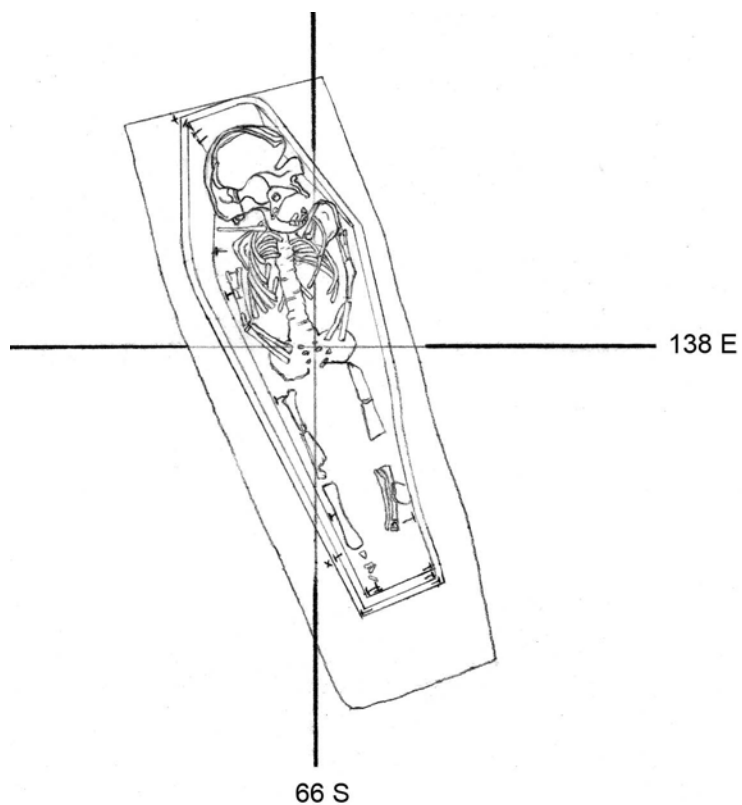
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 348 was of a child between 1 and 2 years old. The soil in the grave shaft was described as very hard, dark grey-brown silt with yellowish mottling. It contained 5 bone fragments from unidentified medium and large mammals; a sherd of salt-glazed stoneware and another of unidentified ceramic; and one tiny sherd from a pipe bowl. The soil matrix also held bits of brick and ceramic and numerous nail fragments, as well as seeds from an unspecified provenience.

The lid had collapsed to one side of the tiny hexagonal coffin. It was measured at an elevation of 1.53' asl to 1.76' asl, and wood samples but not identified by species. Coffin nails were recorded at the corners and along the south side. The coffin lid also held a single vertical nail covered by a broken clam shell, in the region of the child's neck or upper chest. Based on the positioning and the symbolic meaning of water-related materials in many African cultures, this artifact may have been a deliberate inclusion rather than randomly discarded debris. The shell was not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

The skeletal high elevation, at the cranium, was 1.62' asl, and the skeletal low, at the distal left femur, was 1.35' asl. The child was buried supine with his or her head to the west, legs extended, hands on the pelvis. The skeleton was poorly preserved and the extremities were missing. A single copper-alloy pin fragment was recovered during cleaning of the pelvic bones in the laboratory.

Burial 348 did not overlap with and was not directly adjacent to any other excavated burials. It was located south of Burial 325, a Late group grave of a man aged 25 to 35, and north of a complex grouping that included Burials 391, 426, 392, 390, and 416, adult burials that ranged from Early to Late Middle periods. Because this portion of the cemetery was not fully excavated, closer graves may exist at lower elevations. Feature 126/127, a shallow irregular pit containing refuse dating to 1780 or later, overlay Burial 348, which indicates that the grave was in place prior to that date. Based on this stratigraphic evidence, Burial 348 has been assigned to the Middle temporal group.

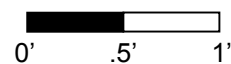


Burial #: 348

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 5/30/92

Drawing #: 770



Burial 349

Series 57

Catalog # 1704

Datum Point: 98

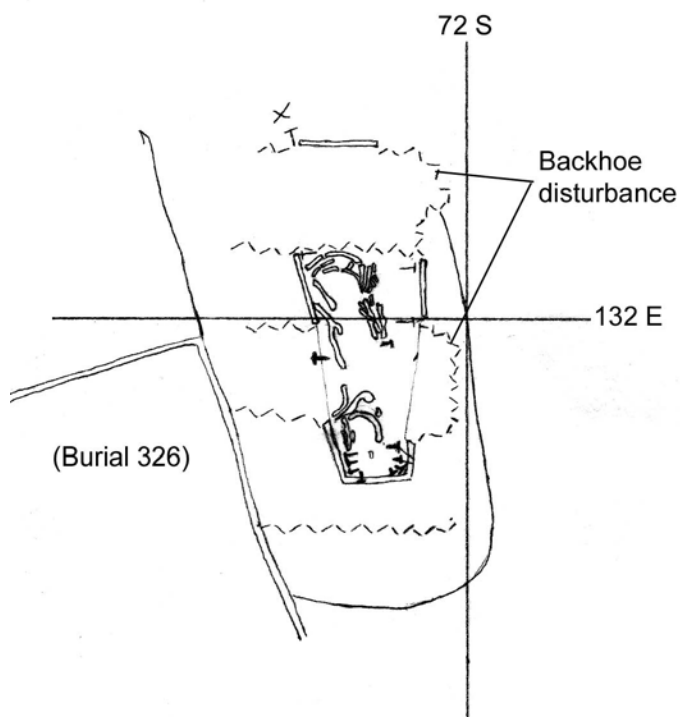
Grid coordinates: S72/E132

Elevation of Cranium: 1.64' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 349 was of an infant less than 6 months old. The burial was located in the rear of Lot 17, in an area of the site that had been scraped by backhoe down to the level of the coffins. The backhoe bucket teeth had removed portions of the burial and scattered the remains, and the only recognizable elements were a femoral shaft and clavicle. Portions of the grave shaft outline survived, as well as part of coffin, though the shape could not be determined. A number of the coffin nails were also recorded *in situ*. Nails were the only artifacts recovered from this burial.

Burial 349 lay above another Middle group infant burial, Burial 374, which in turn appears to have shared the grave of Burial 326, a Middle group grave of a man about 50 years old. Although the excavator believed that Burial 347, also a Middle group infant grave, had cut into Burial 349, the drawings and photographs do not confirm this. The west end of Burial 349 may have overlain the east end of Burial 347. In the absence of material evidence to place it earlier or later, Burial 349 has been assigned to the Middle temporal group.

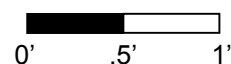


Burial #: 349

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 5/19/92

Drawing #: 743



Burial 350

Series 55

Catalog # 1708

Datum Point: 83

Grid coordinates: S82/E134

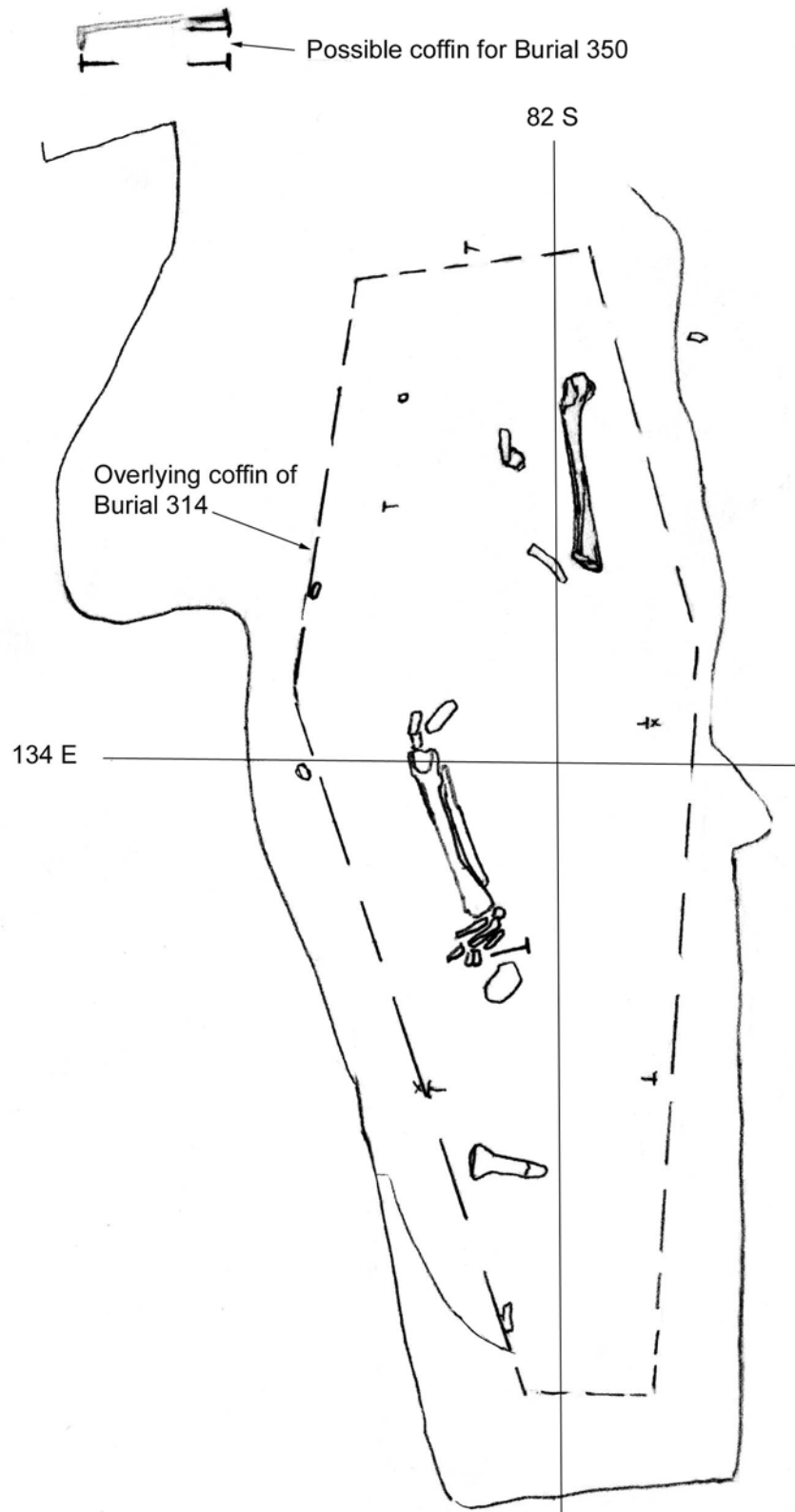
Elevation of highest undisturbed remains: 1.18' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 350 consisted of very disturbed skeletal remains, probably of an adult. At least one, and perhaps two, Late Middle burials (Burial 314 and Burial 338) had impacted this grave. skeletal elements from Burial 350 were found in the grave shafts of each of these later burials. The only skeletal elements from Burial 350 that appeared to remain in their original position were the left femur and a right tibia, fibula, and foot bones.

The undisturbed remains were at elevations of 0.24' to 1.14' asl. No clear-cut evidence for a coffin was found in direct association with the bones; a short coffin line and a few nails were recorded three feet to the southwest of the leg bones, and excavators suggested these may have been from the Burial 350 coffin. This remnant is not quite in line with the skeletal remains (if the latter are in their original position). Nails cataloged from Burial 350 are from this presumed coffin, and one nail was found next to the right foot. No other artifacts were identified in association with the remains.

Burial 314, a Late Middle interment of a man in his 40s, lay above Burial 350. The man's grave was adjacent and parallel to Burial 338, a Late Middle woman's grave. Both interments appeared to have impacted the remains in Burial 350, as they contained remains believed to be from this lower and earlier grave. Based on the stratigraphic relationships outlined here, Burial 350 has been assigned to the Middle group.



Burial #: 350

Drawn by: E.S.

Date: 5/12/92

Drawing #: 1135

